THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE BOURBONS AND FRANCE.

Manifesto of the Count de Chambord on the Condition of the Country—His Opinions on Napoleon's Policy in Italy, Germany, Rome, and the Mexican Expedition—The Duty and Influence of France, Etc.

The Count de Chambord—head of the house of the French Bourbons, and heir to the throne of France, according to the order and rule of egitimacy and Divine right—lately issued a most important manifesto on the condition of his country and the position and duties of the people. The paper, of which we append a translation, is dated Frohsdorf, December, 1866, and addressed to "a friend." It is as follows:—

The year about to end, my dear friend, has not been a happy one for Europe, nor especially for France. The gravity of present circumstances shakes every mind; public opinion is roused; imperilled interests view the present with uneasiness and the future with apprehension. Barely recovering from one violent shock, Europe dreads further convulsions. In every direction people are arming, and preparing formidable engines of war and destruction. The events that have taken place in Germany and in Italy have overthrown all calculations, deceived all anticipations, roughly disturbed the European equilibrium, and no country has felt more keenly than ours the painful rebound of all those sudden blows

However, thank Heavn, in considering thi s state of things calmly and dispassionately, I find in it nothing that is irreparable for us; our preponderating influence has been profoundly shaken, but a firm policy, equally removed from temerity and weakness, may restore it. Yes, France, with her energy, her loyalty, her disinterestedness, prompt to take fire on behalf of every great idea, to devote herself to every just cause; with her army, too, admirable in its discipline as in its valor; with her powerful unity, the work of centuries, will always find herself leader of the nations. Her greatness is necessary to the order, the stability, and the repose of Europe; but this is an additional reason for not neglecting the counsels of a far-seeing policy, for not accepting in silence what our forefathers were, in every age, strenuous in preventing, for not allowing to be formed at our doors two extensive States, one of which, at least, has command of an incontestable military force. Justly jealous of the honor and dignity of our beautiful country, we dread, on its account, even the shadow of a diminution of the influence which belongs to it. My thoughts naturally revert with melancholy to Rome, where, at this moment, we are permitting to be destroyed one of the great things that God has accomplished through France—*gesta Dei per Francos*—I mean the temporal sovereignty of the head of the Church, that indispensable guarantee of his spiritual authority throughout the world. When, eighteen years ago, we raised up again that institution of a thousand years, which for a moment was overthrown by the revolution, we loudly claimed as a sacred right the duty of defending it against new attacks; and so long as our soldiers have protected the Holy City the revolution trembled before them, but their departure is announced. What will happen afterwards?

If different ideas had prevailed in the Government of our country—faithful to its natural traditions, and to its glorious title of the eldest daughter of the Church—France would have had something more to offer to the Holy Father than a provisional and temporary support. Sustained by her, Pius IX would have had nothing to fear from his enemies. He would have accomplished in peace his double mission of pontiff and king, and his subjects would long since have been indebted to him for improvements in which he himself had generously and paternally taken the first steps. At present we are perhaps tending towards a catastrophe the consequences of which are incalculable. It is not the future of the Pontifical sovereignty which is alone in danger. Hitherto, it has been said (while the head of the Church was subjected to the spoliation of his temporal power) there has been no other purpose in view than to bring him back to the condition of the holy and honorable poverty of the apostolic age, in order that, relieved from all cares of worldly rule, he might be able to exercise his spiritual authority with greater freedom. But now there is no longer any concealment. It is in reality his spiritual authority which is aimed at through his temporal power; it is the principle itself of all religion and all authority that is assailed; and it will soon be demanded logically that the idea of God shall be made to disappear from our laws and our tribunals. There will then be no other bond between men save that of interest. Justice will be reduced to a mere conventional term; no other means will remain of attaining it except force; and the edifice of society, undermined in its foundations, will everywhere sink into ruins.

The interference of the Church in politics is repelled, not without reason, and it is required that the clergy should confine themselves to their sacred functions, and not meddle with things external; but how is it possible that they should not give attention to these when the government of the Church has been thrown into disorder from without? when its venerated head shall no longer be free, and shall be forced to leave Rome to wander without place of refuge, and having nowhere to lay his head?

No, the cause of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope does not stand alone; it is the cause of all religion; that of society, that of liberty; its fall must be prevented at any cost.

Let us say to the credit of our country that at no epoch, and under no circumstances, has it deceived itself respecting the character and bearing of what it has seen accomplished and in preparation; its good sense has never ceased to point out what was to be done and what avoided. Thus its first impressions respecting Italy, the expedition to Mexico, and the struggle ready to be begun in Germany, indicated beforehand, within the narrow limits allowed to their manifestations, the dangerous consequences of a policy persisted in in spite of reiterated warnings, and which manifestations facts have not failed subsequently to justify.

You draw an afflicting picture, my dear friend, of our internal condition. I recognize with you the profound evil which arrests in France the free development of our national destinies. You have long known what prayers my reason and my heart dictate for my country. Need I again repeat them here? A power founded upon hereditary monarchy, respected in its principle and in its action, equally removed from weakness and from arbitrary will; representative government in its powerful vitality; the public expenditure subjected to a *real control*; the supremacy of the law; the avenues to public employment and honors open to all; religious freedom and every civil liberty maintained beyond reach of danger; the internal administration relieved from the impediments of excessive centralization; landed property restored to freedom and independence by the dimunition of the burdens which press upon it; agriculture, commerce, and manufac ures constantly encouraged; and, above all this, one great quality—honesty! Honesty, which is not less a duty in public life than in private; honesty, which constitutes the moral worth of States as well as of individuals.

Is it necessary to add that, the country having been so long torn asunder, one of the greatest wants of France *is union?* The sole policy suitable to it is one of conciliation, which should bind together instead of separating, blot out the memory of all former dissensions, appeal to every devotion and every merit, and call upon all noble hearts which love their country as their mother, and desire to see it great, free, prosperous, and honored.

As for myself, it is my grief to witness from a distance the evils of my country without it being granted to me to share them. But if in the trials which she may still have to pass through, Providence should one day call on me to serve her, doubt not that you will find me resolute, in your midst, either to save or to perish with you.

You, my dear friend, who know me, are well aware that the views I have just expressed have always been mine; they are the views of my youth, which I still cherish, confirmed and ripened by reflection and experience.

I renew, my dear General, the assurance of my very sincere and constant affection,

HENRI.

FROM CUBA.

France Competing for the Gulf Coast Trade—Arrival of the First Steamer of the New Orleans and St. Nazaire Line—Movements of United States Steamers at Havana—The Entrepot Affair—British Brig Ashore—French Gulf Squadron, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The French mail steamer Guequane, the first of the line to run between St. Nazaire, France, and New Orleans, in connection with the mail steamers from South and Central America, the Guianas, and the West India Islands, arrived here to-day. She made the trip in five days from Havana. A Havana correspondent, under date of the 25th, says:—

The presence here of the United States steamships Winooski and Florida—the latter from Port-au-Prince and Hayti on the 18th instant—gives rise to much gossip in relation to the Seward mission.

A very important meeting of merchants was held on Monday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of attracting to Havana the warehousing and transit trade in cotton, which had been abandoned in consequence of the order of 1847. It was resolved to memorialize the Queen in favor of the revocation of said order of the exemption from tonnage dues of all vessels loaded with cotton, and of the abolition of the present duty of one and a quarter per cent. levied on all bonded cotton. The merchants ask the support of the mercantile firms of Barcelona, Malaga, and other ports in Spain in favor of the measures proposed.

The Winooski sailed on the 22d instant.

Senor Don Luis de Arroyo, on an important and extraordinary mission from Mexico to the United States, has arrived in Havana.

The British brig Harriet, from New York to Trinidad de Cuba, got ashore on the reefs of Las Mulatas on the 19th instant, but will likely be got off.

The *Diario* says that Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot has been ordered to Vera Cruz with the frigate Thomas. He is to take command of the French naval forces in the Gulf.

South Carolina—The Cheves Plantation Trouble—A Collision with the Military.

SAVANNAH, January 30.—There is further trouble on the Cheves plantation, South Carolina. The negroes will not leave the place, and still refuse to make any contracts for this year. A collision took place this morning, in which Lieutenant Lemon, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was shot in the left arm. He returned the fire, and killed the negro. It is reported that Captain Brandt is now held as a prisoner by the negroes. Colonel Sibley has proceeded with seventy men to the scene of action. Rumors of an engagement are prevalent. A surgeon of the 16th Infantry has been sent over, and we are now waiting for the arrival of the boat for further particulars.

Later.—Colonel Sibley has returned, and reports all quiet now, but it was deemed necessary to leave a heavy guard to retain order.

Lost Daughters in England.

A few weeks ago, a young girl of fifteen was brought before the Thames Police Court, London, charged with insubordination in a workhouse, where she had been several weeks in the "casual" ward. The report of the case, published in the daily papers, attracted attention; and when she was next brought up, a host of persons in all parts of the kingdom, whose daughters, all about the same age as the prisoner, were missing, had written to the magistrate, to the chaplain, and to the master of St. George's workhouse, each hoping that the prisoner was the "lost daughter." There were two ladies from Liverpool in court, who had each lost a daughter fifteen years of age. The magistrate, at the close of the examination, remarked that the publication of that day's proceedings would be a sufficient answer to the numerous persons who had written him respecting lost children.

A London journal says:—"A source of irremediable sorrow on an extensive scale is thus revealed. The publication of a single case brings to light the fact that there are, at this moment, numerous persons—'a host' of mothers—in this country mourning the loss of daughters of the age of fifteen, who have been kidnapped or enticed from home."

"Love to Hatred Turned."

A singular scene occurred recently during a performance at the theatres of Nantes, France. Mad'lle G., seated in the dress circle, was observed to be in a state of great excitement, and, during the interval between the first and second acts of *Roland a Roncesaux*, was seized with a nervous attack, and had to be removed to the saloon, where she recovered and then resumed her place. Her agitation, however, again came on, and as soon as the curtain had dropped for the second time she got up, and walking straight to a gentleman who was seated with his newly married wife in the same gallery gave him a violent slap in the face. The wife maintained perfect composure during this scene, and after waiting until the excitement had somewhat calmed down, left the house, the police having, in the meantime, removed the assailant, who had been abandoned by the man.

Discovery of an Indian Graveyard near Easton.

The *Express* says:—"Messrs. T. & T. Miller, contractors of the Lehigh Company's Railroad, discovered a short time ago, about half a mile from Seigfried's Bridge, an Indian graveyard on the property of Joseph Kieppinger. Upon making an examination they found the remains of reventeen Indians, and with them a large number of beads, with which, doubtless, these red men had one day bedecked themselves. A chief, evidently, was buried under an old apple tree. About his remains were found eighty beads of a large size, ninety rings, and about a peck of small beads, besides a medal, dated 1724, his pipe, in good order, made of clay, one pair of scissors, one knife, a number of arrowheads, etc. The discovery created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and parties from all directions visited the spot to gratify their curiosity by seeing what was to be seen."

Restoration of the Holy Sepulchre.—The Paris *Moniteur* says that nearly all the wood necessary to build the temporary covering to protect the Holy Sepulchre during the restoration of that holy edifice, has reached Jerusalem. It is intended to complete the work before Easter.

Proportions of Marriages.—The country of Europe in which the greatest number of marriages takes place is Saxony, where the average is 1 yearly to every 117 inhabitants. The proportion in Spain is 1 in 126. In France the rate is 1 in 127.

HEAVY ROBBERY FROM A BROKER.

Forty Thousand Dollars in Gold and Gold Checks Stolen Last October—Recovery of the Money—Interesting History of the Case, Etc.

It will be remembered that on the 30th of October last quite an excitement was created in Wall street, which had about that time somewhat recovered from the monetary "scare" into which it had been thrown by the peculations of Ross, and certain other less accomplished and consequently less successful "gentlemen robbers," by the announcement that the firm of C. C. Parks & Co., brokers, at No. 34 New street, had been robbed of forty thousand dollars in gold certificates.

The facts of the case, as published at the time, were, that on the afternoon of the 30th of October last, just previous to the closing of banking hours, Mr. Parks sent a man named George Culvert, who was employed in the office of the firm as a general messenger, to Messrs. Charles Unger & Co., bankers, doing business at No. 48 Exchange place, with an order for $40,000 in gold certificates. After waiting for the return of Calvert for about a quarter of an hour, one of the firm sent a young man to Messrs. Unger & Co.'s to ascertain the cause of the delay. On reaching the establishment of that firm, the messenger was informed that Calvert had been there and drawn the gold certificates, each of them bearing the denomination of $5000.

On returning with this answer to Mr. Parks, that gentleman, doubtless supposing that Calvert had gone off elsewhere, but would soon return, delayed making any further inquiry for about half an hour. At the expiration of that time he became alarmed, and suspicious that Calvert had yielded to temptation. A clerk was therefore sent to the Sub-Treasury, where he was informed that two of the certificates, amounting to $10,000 in gold, had been cashed a short time previous. Upon comparing the numbers furnished to Messrs. Charles Unger & Co., it was discovered that certificates Nos. 21,997 and 21,105 of letter A were the ones that had been cashed.

Further information was soon after obtained that Calvert had been seen to enter the Sub-Treasury building by the Wall street entrance, and to leave it through the door fronting on Pine street. Beyond this, nothing could be learned of his whereabouts; and although unwilling to believe that Calvert had acted dishonestly, Mr. Parks was compelled to act upon the overwhelming evidence of guilt that had been placed before him. Information of the robbery was then promptly sent to Police Headquarters, and Captain Young immediately detached Detectives McDougall and Gilford to hunt up Calvert. That this was no easy task, the sequel will plainly show.

For several days the two officers were somewhat puzzled as to the best mode to be adopted in order to ferret out whereabouts of the absconder. The firm by which he had been employed knew very little, if anything, concerning him more than what they saw of him day by day while engaged as "gold runner" for them during the period of about twelve months. Of the place where he resided, what kind of company he kept, or where he used to pass his evenings, the firm knew nothing, and the detectives were therefore left to work up the case from the outset without a single clue to guide them in their manœuvrings.

Nothing discouraged, however, by the hopeless look of affairs, they went to work with a will, and after several days had passed without anything turning up that led them to adopt any certain course, they learned—how or by what means is now a detective secret—that on the day of the robbery he had visited a girl by the name of Emma Dumas, who was stopping in a house in Mercer street, and that she had packed up and made tracks for some other place. Shortly afterwards they were informed that she was in Troy, and then nothing more could be ascertained as to where she had gone.

During their ferretings about the Mercer street house they found out that Calvert was not the principal "lover" of Emma, but that a young man by the name of George Ricard was that favored individual. This once definitely known, McDougal and Gilford resolved to keep "close down" on him, or, in less technical phrase, to watch his every movement, and follow him about wherever he went, they, by their experience in such matters, feeling certain that two persons entertaining so tender a regard for one another as did Ricard and Emma would some time or another communicate together by letter or otherwise. While keeping a strict watch over the former, unknown to himself, the detectives, for some reason or another best known to themselves, sent a letter to Montreal addressed to Emma Dumas, of course signed with a fictitious name.

A short time afterwards an answer was received from an interior town of Vermont, showing plainly that the writer had been in Montreal and had received the one addressed to her by the detectives. In the meantime George Ricard left the city. The detectives, on a venture, considered Montreal his destination, and another letter was then despatched to that city addressed to Emma Dumas, giving her valuable (?) information relative to certain costly objects which had been left at the house in Mercer street for her, and asking her what disposition should be made of them. An answer was duly received very soon afterwards, stating that a messenger would leave Montreal immediately for this city to take charge of the "costly objects."

On Thursday last the "messenger," in less a person than that of George Ricard himself, came to the city, and proceeded to the house in Mercer street to look after the articles mentioned in the detective's letter. On entering the house he was arrested by the officers, who were in waiting for him, and taken to the Police Headquarters, where he was searched, and on his person were found a bill of exchange on the Bank of Montreal, and a policy of insurance of the Royal Insurance Company, of the same city, on a house and its furniture, the document being made out in favor of George Calvert. The beginning of the end was reached at last. Of that the detectives now felt certain, and every method that could be thought of to induce Ricard to divulge what he might happen to know of Calvert's whereabouts and doings were resorted to, but without avail, he preferring to keep his own counsel on the subject. Meanwhile, so that Emma Dumas should not, from her regard for Ricard, grow too uneasy about him and her uneasiness, perhaps, change to suspicion as to the real cause of his detention, a telegram was sent to her by the detectives, purporting to be from Ricard himself, by which she was informed that he had arrived safely in the city, had transacted all the necessary business concerning the "costly objects," and would start for Montreal the next day (last Friday), by the train which would leave this city at a quarter past twelve. By Friday morning Ricard came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do was to get out of the clutches of the detectives without unnecessary delay.

Being in bad health from a disease of the lungs, and this being known to the detectives, he was induced by McDougal and Gilford to write a letter to Emma Dumas, telling her what had happened to him, and begging her for his sake to do what she could to further the efforts of the detectives in putting a successful end to the whole case, as if he were left in confinement for any length of time, he would certainly never recover from its effects. Taking this letter with him, and accompanied by Mr. C. J. Osborn, one of the firm of C. C. Parks & Co., Detective Gilford took the quarter-past 12 train for Montreal on Friday.

They arrived in that city on Saturday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the first two persons they met at the depot were Calvert and Emma Dumas, who had evidently come to meet Ricard. Mr. Gilford and Mr. Osborn were fortunately not recognized, the former taking the precaution of throwing a shawl over the latter's shoulder, so as to completely conceal his identity. Without delay the detective proceeded to the office of the Chief of Police, and informed him as to the nature of their business; but he, though willing to assist them by every means in his power, refused to act in the matter without the necessary authority.

This was soon afterwards obtained from Judge Coursol, who took Mr. Osborn's affidavit, and ordered the Chief to go and bring the parties before him. On reaching and entering the house, which is in Cathcart street, they found Emma Dumas taking lessons on the piano from her music teacher. They informed the young lady of the nature of their visit, and Gilford produced Ricard's letter, which had the effect of making her willing to give them all the information they required. Calvert was not in, they were informed, and they sat down to wait for him. They had waited about twenty minutes when a splendid horse attached to a sleigh drove up to the door, and out jumped Calvert. On entering the door Chief Penton told him that he was a prisoner, at the same time informing him of the cause of his arrest, and introducing the New York detective and Mr. Osborn. "I don't know any of you," he exclaimed, and looking towards Emma Dumas, "Why did you let all these people in the house?" He was searched, when $370 in gold were found on his person. He was then taken to the Station House, Detective Gilford remaining behind with a Montreal detective. At the instance of Emma Dumas, who told them that if the money they were in search of was secreted anywhere in the house it was in his trunk up stairs, the two officers proceeded to search the trunk, where they found five $5000 and five $1000 gold certificates, and a bill of exchange for $5000.

Calvert's case, as it is alleged, not coming strictly under the Extradition treaty, and he seeming to be aware of this fact—as, according to Ricard, a Montreal lawyer told him he could not be taken to the States—he refused to recognize Mr. Osborn at all, and at the suggestion of one of the detectives, offered to settle the affair by receiving $5000 in gold, Mr. Osborn to take the remaining $30,000. This offer was rejected, and the lawyer was sent for to draw up attachments on the money held by the absconder as well as on his house and furniture; but before his arrival Calvert concluded to settle by being allowed to keep the house, the furniture, and the horse and sleigh, besides $400 in gold.

Thus was the whole affair ended. Mr. Osborn and Mr. Gilford arrived in this city on Monday, the former very well satisfied with the turn things had taken, and the latter not less contented over the success of the plans so well laid by himself and Detective McDougal.

Calvert is between twenty-five and twenty-eight years of age, has small piercing eyes, good front teeth, and a Celtic-looking face. His beard and hair are of a light brown color; the beard grows over a great portion of his face and throat, and he speaks with a slight Irish accent.—*New York Herald.*

Burning of Chambersburg, Penna.—Early's Statement in Relation to it.

From Gen. Jubal A. Early's "Last Year of the War."

While at Martinsburg, it was ascertained beyond all doubt, that Hunter had been again indulging in his favorite mode of warfare, and after his return to the Valley, while we were near Washington among other outrages, the private residences of Mr. Andrew Hunter, a member of the Virginia Senate, Mr. Alexander R. Boteler, an ex-member of the Confederate as well as of the United States Congress, and Edmund T. Lee, a distant relative of General Lee, all in Jefferson county, with their contents, had been burned by his orders, only time enough being given for the ladies to get out of the houses.

A number of towns in the South, as well as private country houses, had been burned by the Federal troops, and the accounts had been heralded forth in some of the Northern papers in terms of exultation, and gloated over by their readers, while they were received by others with apathy. I now came to the conclusion that we had stood this mode of warfare long enough, and that it was time to open the eyes of the people of the North to its enormity by an example in the way of retaliation.

I did not select the cases mentioned as having more merit or greater claims for retaliation than others, but because they had occurred within the limits of the country covered by my command, and were brought more immediately to my attention. I had often seen delicate ladies, who had been plundered insulted, and rendered desolate by the acts of our most atrocious enemies, and while they did not call for it, yet, in the anguished expression of their features, while narrating their misfortunes, there was a mute appeal to every manly sentiment of my bosom for retribution, which I could no longer withstand.

The town of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, was selected as the one on which retaliation should be made, and McCausland was ordered to proceed with his brigade and that of Johnson and a battery of artillery to that place, and demand of the municipal authorities the sum of $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in United States currency, as a compensation for the destruction of the houses named and their contents; and, in default of payment, to lay the town in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of those houses and others in Virginia, as well as for the towns which had been burned in other States. A written demand to that effect was sent to the municipal authorities, and they were informed what would be the result of a failure or refusal to comply with it.

I desired to give the people of Chambersburg an opportunity of saving their town by making compensation for part of the injury done, and hoped that the payment of such a sum would have the desired effect, and open the eyes of the people of other towns at the North to the necessity of urging upon their Government the adoption of a different policy. McCausland was also directed to proceed from Chambersburg towards Cumberland, in Maryland, and levy contributions in money upon that and other towns able to bear them, and, if possible, to destroy the machinery at the coal pits near Cumberland, and the machine shops, depots, and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as practicable.

On the 29th of July McCausland crossed the Potomac near Clear Spring, above Williamsport, and I moved with Rodes' and Ramseur's Divisions and Vaughn's Cavalry to the latter place, while Imboden demonstrated with his and Jackson's Cavalry towards Harper's Ferry, in order to withdraw attention from McCausland.

Breckinridge remained at Martinsburg, and continued the destruction of the railroad. Vaughn drove a force of cavalry from Williamsport, and went into Hagerstown, where he captured and destroyed a train of cars loaded with supplies. One of Rodes' brigades was crossed over at Williamsport, and subsequently withdrawn. On the 30th, McCausland being well under way, I moved back to Martinsburg, and on the 31st the whole infantry force was moved to Bunker Hill, where we remained on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August.

On the 3d of August McCausland reached Chambersburg, and made the demands as directed, reading to such of the authorities as presented themselves, the paper sent by me. The demand was not complied with, the people stating they were not afraid of having their town burned, and that a Federal force was approaching. The policy pursued by our army on former occasions had been so lement, that they did not suppose the threat was in earnest this time, and they hoped for speedy relief.

McCausland, however, proceeded to carry out his orders, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. For this act, I alone am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply carrying out my orders, and had no discretion left them. Notwithstanding the lapse of time which has occurred, and the result of the war, I am perfectly satisfied with my conduct on this occasion, and see no reason to regret it.

Jews and Vaccination.—A Jew was summoned before the Sheriff at Glasgow recently, for neglecting to get his child vaccinated. He pleaded that, being of the Jewish persuasion, it was contrary to his religion and his conscience to allow such an operation to be performed upon his child. The Sheriff, who fined him, in pronouncing sentence, remarked that such a defense might be a good reason for the Legislature to take into consideration, but the act of Parliament contained no exception.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA AT HALIFAX

The Threatened War in Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, January 31.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th, and Queenstown to the 20th inst., arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Boston.

England.

Mr. Gladstone, in a circular dated Florence, calls on his supporters to assemble on the opening of the session of Parliament, and it is said that, on his arrival in England, a conference of the heads of the Liberal party will be held under his auspices, relative to reform and other questions.

The ice catastrophe in Regents' Park continued to absorb the public attention. The number of bodies found is about forty, and the search is still progressing.

Another of the West India mail steamers, La Plata, had arrived at Southampton with the yellow fever on board. She had sixty-one cases during the voyage, of which twenty-three proved fatal.

The weather continued to be very severe throughout Europe, and travelling is greatly impeded. The mails are in arrear in many directions. The postal service between Lyons and the Mediterranean is suspended owing to the snow. In some parts of Denmark even the telegraph wires were buried in snow, which in some places is fourteen feet deep.

France.

La France gives a formal contradiction to the rumors of the alleged movements of Russian and Austrian troops towards Galicia.

Several of the evening journals attach credit to the rumors of a modication of Government organization, that the Ministers would be allowed to defend personally before the Chambers measures connected with their own department.

The address, in reply to the speech from the throne, was to be suppressed, and the Chambers' right to put questions is to be restored. Also some change in the existing press negotiations.

The Paris Bourse, on the 18th, was firm; Rentes closed at 69f. 40c.

Italy.

Signor Scialoga had made his financial statements to the Chamber of Deputies. The total deficit for the present year amounts to 185,000,000 of livres. Of this he proposes to cover 85,000,000 by various financial reforms. The remaining 100,000,000 must be made up by extraordinary means, a loan being impossible under the present circumstances. Therefore, the State must have recourse to a tax to the amount of 600,000,000 of livres, which will cover the annual deficit until 1880, when the budget will be in equilibrium. The revenue is still increasing, and the expenditures decreasing.

The expenses of the War Ministry have been reduced to 140,000,000.

The Chambers of Prussia.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 178 to 106, passed a bill introduced by two private members, providing that the delegates to the German Parliament should be remunerated. The Government had previously declined to take part in the debate on the bill.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Mortgage bill. It removes the limitation to the legal rates of interest and loans on real estate, with the view of facilitating the raising of capital upon the security of landed property.

Russia.

Prince Dadlou, of Mingrelia, has, in his own name and that of his successors, voluntarily ceded his sovereign rights to Russia in consideration of a million rubles indemnity.

Belgium.

In the Chamber of Representatives an amendment to the penal code bill for the abolition of the death penalty has been rejected.

Spain.

The Governors of Seville, Valencia, Valladolid, and other provinces have arrived in Madrid.

Danubian Principalities.

The decree of the Hospodar authorizes the Minister of Finance provisionally to collect taxes on the basis of last year, in order to carry on the public service.

Brazil.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, with Rio Janeiro dates to the 25th of December. Coffee is quoted at 6·100@6·300 for good firsts. Stock on hand, 90,000 bags. Exchange, 23¾@24¼.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 501,250 bales, of which 163,500 bales are American.

LONDON, January 19.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £158,000 sterling.

The Chilian loan, introduced by J. S. Kurgan & Co., is proving a great success, the applications even on the first day it opened being three times greater than was required.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 31.

Removal of a Wreck.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing for the removal of the wreck of the iron steamship Scotland, now on the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to the harbor of New York. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for that purpose. The contract is to be given to the lowest bidder.

Office Declined.

General Custis, who was lately elected to the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College, has declined the position.

From Aspinwall and South America.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, with California dates of the 10th, arrived this morning. She brings Panama dates to the 23d, and $1,072,175 in treasure from California.

It was probable that Mr. Burton, our Minister to Bogota, would receive a suitable apology from that Government for the offensive language used by one of the President's generals.

The allied fleet was at Valparaiso.

The Brazilian army had gained an advantage over five or six thousand Paraguayans.

The revolution in Mendoza has not spread to any of the other provinces in the Argentine Republic.

There was nothing of importance from Peru.

The Honduras papers state that the Government of Honduras has entered into a contract with the French Government to construct an inter-oceanic railroad across the republic.

A party of engineers, under Mr. Davidson, sent out by the United States Government to make a more complete survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus, were in Panama preparing for their work.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Stocks active and better. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 108¼; Canton, 42½; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77; New York Central, 99; Fittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 94½; Michigan Central, 106½; Michigan Southern, 69½; Erie, 54½; Illinois Central scrip, 112½; Cumberland preferred, 35; Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 126; Five-twenties of 1862, 107½; do. 1863 105½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 104½; Seven-thirties, 104½; Money at 7 ₰ cent; Sterling Exchange, 108½; Exchange at sight, 9½; Gold, 135¼.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Cotton quiet at 34c. Flour dull at a decline of 10@20c, with sales of 4500 barrels; State, $9 10@11 60; Ohio, $10 20@13 30; Western, $9 10@12 25; southern $11 25@16. Wheat dull, with the quotations barely maintained. Corn dull, declined 1c. Rye and Oats dull and drooping. Provisions quiet. Beef quiet. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, January 31, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were without any material change. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104¾. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 104¼ for 7·30s; 107¼ for 6s of 1881; and 107⅛ for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¼, and old do. at 96¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51 56-100@51¼, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; and Norristown at 61½, a slight decline; 31½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55½ for Minehill; and 61¼ for Lehigh Valley.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Spruce and Pine sold at 31, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19½; 68 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 51½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 26 for Girard College; and 11 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 56. 107¼ was bid for Fourth National; 233 for North America; 152½ for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; and 66 for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32 for preferred do.; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 134⅛; 11 A. M., 135; 12 M., 135⅛; 1 P. M., 135¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$100 US 5-20s 62 cp.	106¾	6 sh Coml Bk	56
$50 do.	107	100 sh Reading	c. 51·56
$500 5-20s 65 cp Jy		100 sh do	b30 51¾
in 100s	104¾	13 sh Penna R	c 55½
$200 do	104¾	300 sh N Y & Erie	b30 55
$60 Pa War Ln 1st	102¼	200 sh do.	b30 55
abt $2000 Pa 6s	2d 97	25 sh Norristown	61¼
$1349·05 do	2 cts 97	5 sh 13th & 15th	19¾
$1000 N Pa R 6s	90	35 sh Spruce & Pine	31

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135@135¼; Silver ¼ and ⅛, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 10.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¼@107½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅛@107½; do., 1864, 105⅛@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., new, 1865, 104½@104¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99½@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104½; do., 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅝@14⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 31.—The market is very poorly supplied with Cloverseed, and prime quality is in fair request; but common grades are neglected. Small sales at $7·75@8 50 ₰ 64 lbs. Timothy is scarce, and sells in a small way at $3 75@4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 90@2 96.

There was no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers purchased very sparingly, only taking a few hundred barrels to supply their immediate wants, at $8@8 75 ₰ barrel for superfine; $9@10 50 for extras; $11@12·75 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14 50@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is firmly held at $7 25 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The Wheat Market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, there being no demand, except for prime lots, which are very scarce. Small sales at $2·75@3 10; Southern do. at $3 10@3 20; and white at $3 2 @3 40—500 bushels Kentucky sold at the latter rate. A small lot of Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1 30. Corn is in fair request, and 3000 bushels new yellow sold at 98c @$1. Oats are steady at 57@58c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

—Here is one of the gems of the last London burlesque. "Tomasco" says "Gianetta" is the apple of his eye, and she retorts—

"One of them—that's very likely, since
His apples are not pears
Tomasco.—How so?
Gianetta.—He's quince."

—*Punch* announces as the latest and best London conundrum—"If you saw the Great Khan of Tartary laughing fit to kill himself, why might you be sure he wasn't a Tartar? Because he would evidently be A merry Khan.

—It is stated that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is about to sue the *Independent* (Theodore Tilton) for publishing his Plymouth Church sermons and lectures, contrary to his (Beecher's) advice and wishes.

—The question of supplying sea fish to the inland waters of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine is still in agitation. The Legislature of the latter has the subject now before it.

—A cargo of wheat was lately sent from San Francisco to Philadelphia at a less rate of transportation than the same amount of grain can be taken from Chicago to Philadelphia.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor's letters to the *Tribune*, descriptive of Western travel, are to be published in bookform.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Civil Service—A Question of Efficiency and Retrenchment.

From the Times.

The civil service of the country, in its present condition, is notoriously bad. It is costly, inefficient, wasteful, corrupt. Under every administration it is essentially the same. It has degenerated from an honest organization for the performance of the subordinate duties of the Government into a contrivance for sheltering and fostering the camp-followers of the party in power. It has brought to perfection the art "how not to do it," and gives to unscrupulous partisanship every possible facility for accomplishing unworthy ends. It drives the deserving from the public service, and offers unlimited encouragement to the scamps and blockheads whom the professional politician finds it convenient to use.

These things are not the result of exceptional mal-administration, but spring from the inherent vices of the system inaugurated by Jackson. In other walks of life, employment implies certain qualifications of character, and a certain fitness for the work to be performed. The merchant or banker looks to the capacity of those he employs, and makes the continuance of the engagement contingent upon the efficiency and trustworthiness of the individual and the requirements of his own business. Permanence and promotion are found essential to the acquisition and retention of good men, who in turn are stimulated by opportunities and assurances of advancement to devote themselves assiduously to their employers' interest. In the Government service all these conditions are disregarded. Its army of clerks is enlisted from classes whose prime qualification is their ability to secure the influence of politicians. Care is seldom taken in their selection in the only sense that renders it meritorious.

They are not required to prove themselves morally respectable or in any respect qualified to discharge the duties of the situation to be filled. It is enough that they are useful adherents or helpless *proteges* of a member of Congress, or the friend of a member, or of the President or the head of a department, or their friends respectively. Provided the approving smile of the dispenser of patronage be obtained, the ability, the industry, or the integrity of the person to be appointed is of trifling moment. Appointments thus acquired are held by a tenure as precarious as it is demoralizing. They are subject to the vicissitudes and degradation of partisanship. They are exposed to forced levies for party purposes. And they are constantly liable to dismissal, with or without cause, as the caprice or the convenience of partisan managers may dictate.

A service thus organized and controlled neither commands the respect of the community nor fosters respect among its own members. Degraded by partisanship, it lacks the first elements of efficiency and the first motives to reform. Intelligent, energetic, self-reliant persons seek other roads to fortune; they have no relish for positions that afford no guarantee of permanence or promotion; and the field is in the main left to the undisturbed possession of the listless, the improvident, and the noisy hangers-on of party. Evil influences dominate and corrupt the good. The number of appointees exceeds the requirements of the service; the work is after all inefficiently performed; and an amount of dishonesty obtains which the country has not yet learned to realize.

How dishonest the system is—or rather, how much dishonesty the system permits with impunity—the recent investigations of Congressional Committees in part attest. Without descending to particulars, it is known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated by or with the connivance of subordinate officers of the Government; and though dismissal has followed detection, the frauds have gone on, modified in accordance with experience, perhaps, by those who came after the original offenders. One set of knaves has been succeeded by another, each apparently acting on the rule that he should take care of himself during the uncertain tenure of a Government office. More effective supervision might, indeed, hold even knaves in check, but the real remedy for civil service dishonesty lies in the reform of the service itself, by the introduction of competent and trustworthy men.

The evils of the system do not end here. The higher officers of the Government suffer, and are not seldom corrupted under its influence. The vast appointing power virtually centres in the President, who is tempted to use it with reference to political exigencies more than to the actual requirements of the service. Public interests are prejudiced by the attention which the President and the heads of the Departments devote to a subject which, to them, derives all its importance from partisan considerations. Great interests are neglected, that the claims of a crowd of applicants for minor offices may be balanced and decided. The power of the Executive is in this manner enlarged to a degree not contemplated in the original adjustment of the functions of the Government; and it is a power exercised for purposes with which the welfare of the country has no connection.

The whole system requires reform. It needs reform with a view of restraining the overgrown power of the Executive. It needs reform with a view to the efficiency of a service which has assumed colossal proportions. And it needs reform as a measure of retrenchment, called for by the wants of the Treasury and the crushing taxation borne by the people. For the civil service, reconstructed on the basis of intelligence and worth, would admit of a large reduction in the number employed, would perform its functions with an efficiency now unknown, and would obviate the losses by dishonesty from which the country now suffers. The Joint Committee of Congress on Retrenchment estimate that by this process "the number of officers may be diminished one-third and the efficiency of the whole force of the civil service increased one-half, with a corresponding reduction of salaries for discontinued offices, if a healthy system of appointment and discipline be established" for the government of the interior officers of the country.

The subject is before Congress in a shape that admits of early action. The speech which Mr. Jenckes on Tuesday addressed to the House, explanatory of the bill to regulate the civil service, covers the ground to be traversed in the discussion of the reform he desires to promote. His exposition of the weakness of the present system, and the mischief of which it is the fruitful source, is calm and conclusive. It is impossible, we think, to follow him in his statement of facts and his explanation of causes without conceding the fairness of his representations and the necessity of amendment. But what shall the amendment be? How shall the corruptions incident to a colossal and irresponsible system of patronage be removed, and their recurrence prevented? By what method shall the civil service be made available for worth and capacity, as against the debasing influences which now control the mass of appointments?

The bill reported by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and of which Mr. Jenckes has charge, supplies a feasible answer. It applies to the whole body of inferior officers of the Government—those appointed by the President, by courts of law, or heads of departments without waiting for the concurrent sanction of the Senate. And it is designed to accomplish the end in view by introducing the system of examinations, as a means of determining the relative ability and the fitness of character of those who seek employment under the Government. If this theory be acted upon, the departments will no longer be hospitals for the tools and dependants of party. Appointments will be regulated by something more than the caprice or the interest of partisans clothed with a little brief authority. The service will be thrown open to all comers, with an assurance that the most capable and the most worthy will be selected; the principle of the measure being concentrated in the maxim laid down by Mr. Jenckes:—"Let the best attainable talent, the greatest attainable fitness, in every case be placed in office."

The machinery to be employed is simple and unobjectionable. It will consist of a central Board of Examiners, empowered to determine the *minimum* standard of qualification for every subordinate grade of the civil service, and with authority to conduct examinations in various parts of the country, as may from time to time be found necessary. The Board will consist of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; they are to settle the questions to be asked of applicants and the scrutiny to be instituted touching character; and they may call to their assistance eminent civilians and officers in all branches of the service of the Government. They will have no political power or authority. They will merely select the class from whom the heads of Departments shall derive their subordinates; so securing competency and character as the qualifications for employment under the Government. The bill further promotes efficiency and stimulates ambition by securing advancement to those who shall have proved themselves meritorious. The cost of the Board and its operations, it is calculated, will be met by the fees to be paid by applicants for examination.

Neither the principle nor the machinery of the measure is open to the objection that it is experimental. Prussia and France bear testimony to its efficacy; and the partial adoption of the system in England has been attended with success. Mr. Jenckes wisely objects to any compromise with evil here. The system now in operation is wholly and flagrantly wrong, and he urges the application of the most thorough remedy.

Although bearing directly upon partisanship, and aiming at the curtailment of its power for mischief, the measure is in no degree partisan in its origin or in the rendering which it receives from Mr. Jenckes. Its inception dates back to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and the fact that it has passed the scrutiny of two select Committees, would seem to be proof of the wisdom and sufficiency of its details. The present relations of parties in Congress, and the interest which is felt in the exercise of patronage by the Executive, should secure for the bill a degree of attention befitting its importance.

The Mysteries of Murder.

From the Tribune.

There is an old proverb that "murder will out," and so no doubt it will if the requisite skill and diligence be used in tracing it. But certain late occurrences have reminded us that either our detective system is a very loose one, or criminals in the United States have a wonderful knack of baffling discovery, and avoiding the fate which in other lands is pretty sure to follow the evil doer. It would be a strangely suggestive work if one were to search through the police returns of the last ten years, and make a catalogue of the murders whose perpetrators have never been discovered. How many assassins, we wonder, are now walking about, unsuspected, in this city alone? How many persons have been quietly put out of the world by the thrust of a knife, or a stealthy blow, and have found no avenger, and left no record of their fate except the brief chronicle of a "mysterious disappearance?" How many of the daily cases of "found drowned" have a dark deed of violence behind them, which the law never sees, and none but God ever punishes? Look at the celebrated Burdell murder in this city. It seems almost incredible that the circumstances of that crime should never be discovered; but to this day we know not whose hand struck that guilty blow, and probably we never shall know. Ten or eleven years ago, in a little village of Litchfield county, Connecticut, a gambler named Foot was found dead, with his skull crushed, in the horse-shed attached to a church. The circumstances of the case were such that a detective of moderate acuteness could hardly have failed to get at the bottom of it; yet it still remains a mystery, though one man was tried three times for the murder, and was finally released. About two years ago, portions of a human body were washed ashore at various points on the Brooklyn side of the East river. The remains were never identified, and it never was known where they came from. Many supposed that they had been thrown out from some dissecting-room; but when the head was washed ashore, a bullet-hole was found in the skull. In June, 1865, two little children, brother and sister, named Joyce, were murdered while gathering wild-flowers in the woods at Roxbury, Massachusetts. The perpetrator of the fiendish outrage never has been discovered; but a few weeks ago the skeleton of a man was found near the scene of the crime, and was popularly supposed—we know not on what grounds—to be that of the criminal. A year and a half ago an Italian named Diodati was shot near the outskirts of Brooklyn. It is supposed that he was assassinated by a gang of counterfeiters because he knew too many of their secrets, but no proof was ever obtained, and the murderers still go unwhipped of justice. Many of our readers, no doubt, remember the painful sensation which was created not very long when young Mr. Embury, of New York, was murdered at Fishkill. His body was found by the wayside, with a bayonet-wound in the back. He had no enemies, so far as known; he was a gentleman of singularly frank and upright character; and he was not killed for purposes of robbery, since his watch and money were found upon his person. To this day his fate remains a mystery.

A very remarkable murder was committed at a house in Magazine street, New Orleans, on the night of December 14-15, 1866, and, except on the principle that public excitements are governed a good deal by the public caprice, it is not easy to understand why it has not created as great a stir as the memorable Burdell case. The occupants of the house in question were a Mr. and Mrs. McLin, and a girl of sixteen named Dorah Hennerichs, who lived with them as a friend and companion. She was a young woman of excellent character, plain in her appearance, retiring in her habits, and a great favorite with the McLins, who purposed adopting her. She had, as far as any one knew, no enemies, and—what is perhaps not less important—no lovers. On the night of the 14th the family sat up late with some guests. Dora went to bed just before 12 o'clock; Mrs. McLin, being sick, retired earlier; Mr. McLin sat up until 1. His room was separated from Dora's only by a very thin partition. He heard no disturbance either before or after retiring. In the morning Dora did not appear at the usual hour, and her room, after some delay, was broken open. She was discovered lying in a corner, with a fearful wound in the back of the head, apparently made with a blunt instrument. A smoothing-iron with blood on it was found in the room. There was blood on the pillow, as if the girl had been struck while in bed, and, strange to say, a feather bed had been removed from the bedstead and dragged to the corner where Dora was lying. Otherwise there were no marks of disorder; there were no indications of a struggle, and apparently no attempt had been made upon the girl's person. She was still breathing but unconscious. She died in the course of an hour or two.

It is equally difficult to conjecture the motive and the perpetrator of this deed. A few articles of underclothing were missing, but they were of too trifling a value to have tempted any one to murder, even admitting that they were stolen; and, besides, there were other things in the room which a burglar would have been much more likely to take. The traces left by the murderer seem to complicate the mystery. These traces were a handkerchief, marked with certain unrecognized initials, and footprints stained in red brick-dust. The prints were found on the window-sill, and on the fence separating McLin's yard from that of his next neighbor, Mr. Weil, and they were tracked again in Weil's yard, where wet brick-dust had been used in cleaning the pavement. The foot-marks were evidently *those of a woman;* but it is not easy to imagine how a woman could, without assistance, have climbed the fence, which was quite high, and offered no rest for the foot within five feet of the ground. A robbery of a few small articles had been committed in Mr. Weil's house about 9 o'clock the previous evening; but that, it will be remembered, was three hours before Dora went to her room, and in any case there are serious difficulties in the way of connecting the two crimes. There seems to be no reason for suspecting any of the inmates of either house, Dora being on excellent terms with them all. The police, to all appearances, are utterly at fault; and the Coroner's inquest—as is apt to be the way with inquests—has left the case as mysterious as ever.

The excitement over the New Orleans murder has not yet subsided when the telegraph brings us intelligence of another case very similar to that of Dora Hennerichs. On the 11th instant a girl of 18, named Christine Kett, was murdered in broad day, in her own house, at Dayton, Ohio, and no clue has yet been found to the assassin.

In the city of New York alone there were, during the year 1866, no fewer than 71 homicides and murders, without including numerous cases of death by drowning or other means, which we know not whether to classify as murders, suicides, or casualties. Only 33 persons were arrested for these crimes, and the records of the courts show only 15 convictions (several of which were for offenses committed in a previous year), with 19 prisoners still to be tried. That is to say, of the perpetrators of clear and unmistakable homicides more than 50 per cent. are not arrested, and nearly 80 per cent. are not punished.

Now, the suggestive thing about this matter is, that it can hardly be accounted for in any other way than on the supposition of a very imperfect system for the detection of crime. Our police are sharp enough in tracing out great robberies. A bank is rarely broken open or a safe rifled but the thieves are caught, sooner or later, provided they have secured a heavy booty. Human patience, persistence, and ingenuity are seldom better illustrated than when one of our best detectives, with a full purse in his pocket, and—pardon us, gentlemen of the force, for saying it, for you are only mortal men after all—a good bouncing reward in prospect, gets on the trail of a heavy burglary, or a great embezzlement, or any such crime of which the object was money instead of life. You may say that burglars rarely operate alone, and the chances of detection are multiplied, of course, in exact proportion to the number of the confederates.

There is something in this; but it will not account entirely for the comparative impunity of murderers as contrasted with other classes of criminals. We are not finding fault with our detectives individually; we only say that there is something wrong in the system under which they work. We believe that in the majority of cases they are unable to follow up a murder to the end because they are not furnished with the necessary money, and certainly in some cases they fail because they have not the requisite inducements to persevere. The matter deserves careful consideration. Individuals may be left to take care of their own money; the Government is bound to take care of men's lives; and the incentives to the detection and punishment of the graver offenses ought certainly to be no less strong than those to the pursuit of less dangerous criminals.

President Johnson's Removal Essential to Complete the Work of the War.

From the Herald.

Whitney's cotton gin was the Trojan horse to Southern slavery. It made the cotton region, from the Yadkin to the Red river, a vast gold mine, negro slave labor therein an immensely profitably cash article, and thus, under this labor system started upon Virginia tobacco, cotton became king, and the cotton planters the ruling aristocracy of the United States. Thus, adopting Jefferson's radical French theories of government, including State rights, the ruling slavery and cotton politicians of the South applied those theories to our party politics, brought them into the Government, including the Supreme Court, and administered them as the Constitution, down to the startling Dred Scott decision, when their power culminated. Then came the Northern reaction, pushing the cotton lords of South Carolina and their followers to the bold experiment of secession and a Southern Confederacy; then the war for the Union, resulting in the subjugation of that confederacy, the dethronement of King Cotton, and the extinction of slavery and all its political appendages. Thus the destructive heresies of Jefferson, Calhoun, and their disciples, washed out in the blood of half a million of men, are superseded by the Constitution as interpreted by Washington, Hamilton, and Jay, and thus the grand idea of Henry Clay is established—that the States are not above but under the paramount national sovereignty of the United States.

From this bold headland of observation, what is the spectacle which now meets the eye? It is the conflict of the battle-field brought back into the forum. It is an appeal from New Orleans, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and Appomattox Court House to the vetoes and policy of President Johnson. It involves an effort to make the war a failure and to re-establish King Cotton, Calhoun's State rights, and slavery. Mr. Johnson has gone back to 1860 and to Breckinridge. He is fighting again on that line. He is like the man who attempted a loyal history of France by leaving out the revolution of 1789, the republic, Napoleon, and the empire, as not affecting the divine rights of the Bourbons. With the Supreme Court to back him, he only asks the two years remaining of his term to establish his policy. Imagine him in this experiment and it is not impossible that before 1869 we may have the war for the Union pronounced unconstitutional, the abolition of slavery declared null and void, our national debt decreed an illegal burden upon the people, and State rights and the Constitution renewed again according to Buchanan.

This is the issue with the Republican party in Congress. From the incendiary torch applied by old John Brown we have had such a conflagration as the world elsewhere has never seen; but we may have another if we attempt to rebuild on the still smouldering embers of King Cotton and slavery. The impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson, or a surrender of the legislative powers of the Government into his hands by his continuance in office, is the alternative presented to Congress. According to the recent test vote on Ashley's initiative resolution, of one hundred and eight to thirty-eight, the dominant party in the House stands as a unit for this impeachment. A similar resolution in 1843 from Botts against President Tyler failed because the Whigs of that day had not the strength in either House for an impeachment, nor a case upon which to secure even their own vote.

But the charges submitted against John Tyler were petty misdemeanors compared with the schedule of Andrew Johnson's assumptions of the exclusive powers of Congress. Mr. Seward has asked if we will have Mr. Johnson as President or King. But in either capacity he has ceased to be necessary, and has become a stumbling block in the way of any wholesome reconstruction. He might still save himself, and would probably abandon his public position but for the dream of probable divisions on this impeachment opening a way of escape. All such hopes are delusive, and the Republican journals which are leading him to such expectations are either deluded themselves or are playing with his credulity as a cat plays with a mouse.

The interval to the 4th of March is getting short, and yet within this interval the issue of impeachment or no impeachment may be decided by Mr. Johnson. He has only to hold fast to his theory that the national legislative power over the States belongs to himself, and not to Congress, in order to make sure his impeachment and removal. On the other hand, by proposing to Congress the compromise of the pending amendment, or by gracefully resigning his office, he may come off at least with something of the reputation of an honest man. We can tell him that his removal will be hailed as a Godsend to the country, with General Grant to take his place, on the platform of the amendment—that Andrew Johnson's recantation, resignation, or removal has become not only a necessity to the country, but the only salvation to the party in power. King James the Second, with more advantages and with greater strength behind him than Mr. Johnson, was expelled from throne and country in attempting to make his will the law of the land against the predominant public opinion. And this was nearly two hundred years ago. How, then, at this day and in this country, is Congress to avoid the duty, or the Executive to escape the penalty of his folly, when the question involved is the restoration of the Union as settled by a stupendous war, or State rights, as construed by Buchanan and Greeley, with the secession of South Carolina?

The Pious Infanticide.

From the World.

We recommend to the benevolent attention of the philanthropists of New England the case of the "Reverend" Joel Lindsley, of this State, who has just been tried and convicted of manslaughter for having whipped to death with a shingle his own tender child, an infant of four years of age, who failed to pray to his Heavenly Father as fast and as fervently as his earthly father desired that he should do. The late Archbishop Whately used to maintain that the duty of spiritual persecution was instilled into the British mind from its earliest years by the old nursery song:—

"There I found an old man
Who wouldn't say his prayers,
Take him by the great toe
And fling him down stairs."

The New England theory of righteousness is founded upon the principle set forth in this venerable ditty; and the "reverend" parent who beat his child to death for the same offense for which the "old man" in the song suffered, was only carrying out to its logical consequences the preaching of Wendell Phillips in respect to all communities not organized "upon Massachusetts principles." Joel Lindsley is just as much entitled to the honors of martyrdom in New England as the late John Brown, and a great deal more fairly entitled to them than Charles Sumner. It is an outrage upon human nature to suppose that this wretched man can have enjoyed the crime which he committed; but John Brown delighted in the smell of the battle against the institutions of Virginia, and Charles Sumner revelled in hurling the Chinese stinkpots of his oratory against his fellow-Senators in Congress.

Worldly-minded persons and "Copperheads"—persons, that is, who do not consider it to be their highest duty to thrash their neighbors into thinking and acting precisely as they choose to have their neighbors think and act—must look upon this hideous deed of which Lindsley has now been found guilty, with utter and unfeigned abhorrence. But Lindsley's image, repulsive as it is, is only the image of New England Puritanism, as it were, in the bowl of a spoon; and the great original is bound, by every consideration of decency and consistency, either to hate and abjure itself, or to yearn with bowels of sympathetic tenderness over this genuine though distorted reflection of its own features.

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1 1s No. 706 CHESNUT Street

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of uniform sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Cylinder, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21s BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30fy

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.

1 1s ALFRED JENKS & SON

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS.

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested ample capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers

Ask for American Lead Pencil. 10 1 fmw6m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street

Central Depot, No. 1038 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT Street.

Published in Conformity to the Charter.

Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1866.

Life Premiums for term of life	$369,274 34	
Interest on Investments, Policy fees, etc.	113,746 59	
		$483,021 43

Losses and Expenses During the Same Period.

Losses on 44 lives amounting to	125,550 00	
Expenses, Salaries, Advertising, Stamps, Medical Examinations, etc.	18,981 17	
Rent and Taxes—City, State and National	3,535 02	
Commissions to Agents, Advertising, Licenses, etc	40,071 80	
Premiums returned and Policies Purchased	1,430 18	
Interest on Stocks and Loans, Bought, etc	2,200 52	
		193,748 78
Surplus		$289,272 65
Accumulated Capital, December 31, 1865	$1,405,318 21	
Deduct Scrip received in reduction of Premiums	88,860 00	
		1,407,456 21
Accumulated Capital, December 31, 1866		$1,697,730 86

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY LIABLE FOR LOSSES.

	Cost.	
100,000 00 U. S. 5 per cent. Registered Loans 1871	$100,212 50	
160,000 00 U. S. 5 20 6 per cent. Loan	161,575 00	
75,000 00 U. S. 6 per cent Registered Loan 1881	79,087 50	
160,000 00 U. S. 7 30 Treasury Notes	159,926 00	
130,000 00 Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan free	121,851 13	
6,000 00 Philadelphia 6 per cent Loan, taxed	6,176 00	
7,400 00 Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan, taxed	5,858 75	
10,000 00 Pittsburg 6 per cent. Bonds	8,325 00	
26,400 00 Allegheny County 6 per cent. Bonds	19,395 00	
12,000 00 Allegheny County 5 per cent. Bonds	9,000 00	
10,000 00 Washington County 6 per cent. Bonds	7,925 00	
21,000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds	20,900 00	
17,000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1871	17,000 00	
12,000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds	9,796 25	
10,000 00 Harrisburg Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,700 00	
10,000 00 Louisville city 6 per cent. Bonds	7,141 40	
858 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Stock	39,342 77	
260 Shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. do	13,317 26	
212 Shares Girard Life Insurance and Annuity Company do	5,575 68	
100 Shares Western National Bank Stock	6,862 50	
299 Shares Commercial National Bank Stock	11,035 26	
76 Shares North America Bank Stock	10,168 00	
100 Shares Manufacturers National Bank Stock	2,784 00	
50 Shares Girard National Bank Stock	2,000 00	
19 Shares Farmers' and Mechanics National Bank Stock	1 988 00	
425 Shares Corn Exchange National Bank Stock	21,250 00	
50 Shares Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis	4,950 50	
250 Shares Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company Stock	6,250 00	
		$871,374 19
341,252 54 Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens		339,972 00
11,355 00 Ground Rents, all first liens		11,355 00
Real Estate held by the Company		74,529 19
Premium Notes secured by Policies		202,987 89
Balances in hands of Agents		3,259 78
Loans on Collaterals		6,653 93
Quarterly Payments due Company		23,269 76
Scrip Dividends purchased by Company		92,777 55
Cash on hand and in Bank		60,344 57
Office Furniture		2,452 28
Life Interest and Annuity		6,0 25
Interest on Stocks and Loans accrued to December 31, 1866		18,953 98
		$1,709,630 86
Deduct losses not yet due, etc		8,200 00
Market value, $1,818,069 86.	Cost	$1,697,730 86

At an election held at the Office of the Company on Monday, 7th of January, 1867, the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees for three years:—

JOHN G BRENNER
BENJAMIN COATES,
RICHARD S. NEWBOLD,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
WILLIAM P. HACKER,
JOSEPH H. TROTTER,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
JAMES HUSTON
EDWARD M. NEEDLES.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 8th instant, the following Officers were elected:—

JAMES TRAQUAIR, President
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The Board declared a *Return Premium Dividend* in Scrip of FIFTY PER CENT. upon the premiums paid in 1866, on all Policies in force December 31 1866 and decided to receive the Scrip Certificates of 1863 and 1864 in settlement of premiums, and in payment or premium notes as the premiums mature.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel C. Huey,	Christian J Hoffman,
Theophilus Paulding,	Charles Watson,
Edmund A Souder,	Ellwood Johnson,
Samuel E. Stokes,	John G. Heppler,
Henry C. Townsend,	John G Brenner,
Thomas W. Evans,	Benjamin Coates,
Joseph M. P. Price,	Richard S. Newbold,
Samuel A. Bispham,	James B. McFarland,
John A Needles, Balt.,	William P. Hacker,
Rodolphus Kent,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Samuel J. Christian,	William H Kern,
James G. Pease,	James Euston,
Warner M. Rasin,	Edward M. Needles.
Frederic A. Hoyt.	

SOLICITOR.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS
EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M D. No. 1439 Walnut st.
EDWARD PAGE, M D., No. 1415 Walnut street

In attendance at the Office of the Company, from 1 to 2 P. M., daily.

OFFICERS
JAMES TRAQUAIR Pres't dent.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER A. V. P. and Actuary
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 1 26 thstu3t

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $500 000.

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason.	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 15s

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114,000
120 000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,500 00
200 000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)		126,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		54,720 00
46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		44,620 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan		50,750 0
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantee)		20,750 00
20 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5 000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		0,000 00
195,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property		193,900 00
$1,045,650 par. Market value, Cost, $1 030,552 05		$1,070,280 75
Real Estate		35,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurances made		27,687 23
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		38,921 93
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, 85 173 Estimated value		2,930 00
Cash in Bank	$41,102 26	
Cash in Drawer	447 14	
		41,54
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B Semple, Pittsburg " " A. B. Berger, " " D. T. Morgan, " " George W Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 1 8s

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $719,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 11s

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—ARREST OF PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, seven professional thieves, named William Ryan alias Hayes, Daniel H. Lewis, John Finn, Hugh Donnelly, Frank Wilson, Felix McCann alias Pape, and James Maddison alias Murray, had hearing upon the charge of picking pockets. His Honor the Mayor was seated at the side of the committing magistrate and the standing room outside of the railing was crowded with spectators. The thieves were seated inside the inclosure.

The first witness called was Detective Henderson. He testified that, in company with Detective Tryon and others, he arrested Lewis and McCann at the N. W. corner of Third and Market streets; he had received instructions from the Mayor, through Mr. Buckley, to arrest all professional thieves, wherever found; the other defendants were arrested in a public house in Prune street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Oliver's house, Fifth and Powell streets, both resorts for thieves.

Mr. Donohue, a conductor on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway line, testified that about seven o'clock on Monday evening several young men got on his car at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and took a position in the doorway; these passengers from Reading, Pa., and other points on the Reading Railroad, were getting into the cars, and experienced great difficulty in making their way past the young men; he ordered them away from the door, and they finally went, but not until they had made use of some very harsh words; they subsequently left the car, and threw stones and pieces of ice at him, breaking one of the windows; he was confident they were pickpockets, but he could not recognize any of the prisoners as the parties.

Mr. Edward P. Badger testified that on last Wednesday afternoon he had his pocket picked of about $126 while riding on one of the Second and Third Street cars; there were several persons on the platform where he was standing, and McCann (one of the prisoners) occupied the doorway; witness missed his money above Arch street, and when he made known the fact a young man who stood behind him jumped off the car; in pursuing him Mr. Badger fell, and thus lost sight of the thief; he was confident that McCann was one of the party.

Mr. J. T. Allen testified that on the 21st inst. he was robbed of $409 while riding on a Market street car, above Sixteenth street; the car was crowded, and witness stood on the lower step of the platform; a young man jumped on and soon after left; he recognized Donnelly as the individual.

Mr. Johnson Thomas testified that while riding on an Eleventh street car, near Race street, on the 9th inst., he had his pocket picked of a sum of money. There was a number of persons on the platform, and one of them was McCann, who desired the conductor to change a five dollar bill.

Mr. T. E. Chapman testified that he had his pocket picked of a currency holder containing a sum of money while riding in an Eleventh street car. He identified McCann as having stood in the doorway and prevented passengers from getting inside the car.

William V. McGrath, Esq., President of the Union Passenger Railway, who was present, stated to the magistrate that several parties had had their pockets picked while on some of his cars, but they were not in attendance; he had instructed three of his conductors to be present at the hearing, and two of them were in attendance. He gave to the magistrate the names of the conductors.

Mr. George Ferguson was then called. He testified that he was conductor of one of the Union cars, and that on last Friday night several men got on his car at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and blockaded the platform; he requested them to go inside, but they refused to do so; soon after, one of the passengers remarked that he had been robbed; witness recognized Lewis as one of the party that blockaded the platform.

Mr. McNamara, another conductor of the same line, was called, but he could not recognize any of the defendants.

Alderman Beitler stated that it was the intention of the Mayor, hereafter, to arrest all professional thieves found in the city, whenever a party made complaint of having been robbed of his pocket-book, watch, or other valuables. His Honor also remarked that he intended to carry it into effect, and whenever the thieves were brought in they would be exhibited to the public, whether guilty or not guilty of the offense. The prisoners were then committed in default of $5000 bail for a further hearing on Friday, at 2 o'clock, when all persons having lost their pocket-books or other valuables, are requested to be present.

THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.—The following is a synopsis of the operations of the Highway Department for 1866, and shows the amounts appropriated and expended:—

The Chief Commissioner of Highways has completed his report for 1866. The following extract from it shows the amount appropriated and expended, and the cost of constructing culverts:—

	Appro'd.	Expended.	Balance.
Salaries	$16 200 00	$14,728.91	$1473 00
Paving intersections	22 750	22 750 00	....
Repaving Streets	61,200 00	61,179 99	61
" over Waterpipes	14 011 71	14 011 91	....
Repaving Streets	4,100 00	3 989 58	110 42
Crossing and Gutter Stone	17 000 00	17 000 00	....
Repairs to Roads	51 000 00	50,820 82	179 17
Grading Streets, etc	17,500 00	15 595 83	1404 17
Work on Bridges	50,000 00	48,500 21	1499 79
Repairs to Culverts and Inlets	40,000 00	39,979 06	20 94
Grade and Gutter Regulations	3,000 00	3,000 00	....
Repaving Dock St	5 000 00	4 983 33	16 67
Opening Streets	300 00	268 85	16 15
Advertising and Stationery	3 500 00	2,500 00	....
Insurance	1,600 00	1 500 00	100 00
Office and Yard Expenses	4,500 00	4,500 00	....
Incidentals	1,000 00	996 00	4 00
Street Signs	500 00	495 20	3 80
Repaving R. R. Streets	50 00	49 27	72
Salaries of Supervisors	19,662 50	19,532 50	....
Branch Culverts	5,000 00	4,699 54	300 46
Paving Footways	1 100 00	1,033 33	66 17
New Inlets	8 000 00	7,948 50	51 50
Repairs Unpaved Sts	10,000 00	9,960 54	19 67
Grading Broad street, from Germantown to Fisher's Lane	25,000 00	25 000 00	....
Total	$380,374 21	$375 033 87	$5 300 31

During the year 1866 the following special appropriations were made to the Department:—Chesnut Street Bridge, $45,173 83; macadamizing Green lane, $7808 34; damages for opening streets, $4580; to grade streets in the Twenty-fourth Ward, $1000; for reconstructing bridges over Wissahickon creek, $25,000; reconstructing Penrose Ferry Bridge, $65,166 38; curbing and macadamizing Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Germantown avenue, $24,000; footway on Gray's Ferry Bridge, $3000; bridge over Cresheim creek, $15,000; making a total of $100,938 55. Of this amount $147,493 13 was expended.

There were twenty-one sewers built in various streets of the city, at an expense to the city of $4693 54, and to property owners $18,329 77.

The Chief Commissioner for Highways also states in his report that $132,170 91-100 square yards of streets were paved during 1866, or about 9¼ miles. The following named streets were paved with tramway stone:—Pearl, Scott, Billington, Gay, Harner, Elder, Minerva, Davenport, Vasey, Wager, Steiner, Schock, Fleming, Rhoads, Webster, and Isenhuger.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—A couple of burglars made a bold attempt to enter the public house of Mr. Reuben H. Longaker, at Forty-first and Haverford streets, this morning about 2 o'clock. The burglars were frustrated in their designs by the appearance of Officer Ingraham, who saw the villains making off, but without exciting his suspicion. The attempt was made to pry open the shutters, in which they were nearly successful, although in the full glare of a public lamp.

HAD HIS FINGER CUT OFF.—John McVay, aged twenty-nine years, who lives at No. 1241 Button street, had a finger cut of whilst at work at Hoops & Townsend's machine shop. The finger was dressed at the hospital last night, and the injured man returned to his home.

THE TAXES OF 1867.—The office of the Receiver of Taxes will be opened on Friday morning, for the purpose of receiving taxes on the duplicate for 1867.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred last evening about 6 o'clock, at No. 730 Shippen street, caused by the explosion of a gas-meter.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS METER.—The alarm of fire last evening, about six o'clock, was caused by the explosion of a gas meter, in the house No. 730 Shippen street. The prompt arrival of the firemen and their well directed efforts prevented any serious damage being done.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—The City Treasurer, Mr. Bumm, has paid out $998,000 since the 1st of January, on account of interest on the city debt and about $65,000 on loans maturing.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Three United States Forts in a State of Siege.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The following is the substance of a letter just received from an officer at Fort Philip Kearney to a gentleman in this city:—

"The three post forts, Phil. Kearney, Reno, and Smith, are in a state of seige. All the Sioux Indians, including those who committed the atrocities in Minnesota, are in the neighborhood. The garrison at Fort Reno consists of three companies of infantry, not full, and one piece of artillery. Phil. Kearney has four pieces of artillery and five companies of infantry, one half effective, and a few mounted men. Fort Smith has two pieces of artillery, two companies of infantry, and 28 mounted men—amounting in the aggregate to 400 men; so you can perceive that these posts are in a state of siege. The mass of the Indians are on the river about fifty miles from this post. Our communication with Fort Smith is entirely cut off. Some fifteen hundred lodges of Indians are located at that point, including the Blackfeet, the Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes, the whole number amounting to between four and five thousand.

"They are well mounted and armed. They have several times attacked the wood trains, and were upon one occasion badly whipped. On Friday, December 21, they made their appearance in a small number near the fort, and challenged us to fight. Colonel Carrington shelled them, killing a pony, and driving out thirty Indians from their covert. Captain and Brevet-Colonel Fitterman, Captain Brown, and Lieutenant Drummond, were ordered out to protect the wood train, which had been attacked. Captain Fitterman commanded the infantry, Lieutenant Drummond the cavalry, numbering 27 men, and Captain Brown some mounted teamsters and citizens; the whole force amounting to 81 men. About 50 of these were armed with Spencer rifles, and the remainder with Springfield muskets. The officers, instead of obeying orders, allowed themselves to be decoyed from the position they had been ordered to take, and consequently fell into an ambush, and were all cruelly murdered. The writer, who is on duty at Fort Kearney, was ordered by Colonel Carrington to proceed to a point five miles off, and ascertain if the wood train was safe, and then to join the command. After proceeding about three miles he found the train safe, and then attempted to join Captain Fitterman, but it being impossible, he immediately sent to the fort for reinforcements. Forty men, under a captain, were sent out, and we reached the scene of action just in time to witness the murder of the last victim. The poor fellows who had thus been wantonly murdered were found piled up in a heap. About fifty of the bodies were brought into the fort."

INTERNAL REVENUE

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, o New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,

TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $200,

FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc.] 7 2

AMUSEMENTS.

CHOICE SEATS

FOR THE

DURANG BENEFIT,

At Risley's Continental. It

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

Thursday Evening, January 31, 1867.

THE GRAND ORATORIO OF DAVID,

BY NEUKOMM.

Will be performed. Solo parts sustained as follows:—

SAUL, J. F. Rudolphsen, of Boston.
DAVID, J. Ernest Ferring, of New York.
DAUGHTER OF SAUL, Mrs. Mozart, of New York.
SISTER OF DAVID, Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, of Philadelphia.
JONATHAN, Mr. W. A. Briscoe, of Philadelphia.

Choruses by the Society of over 300 voices, and a Grand Orchestra of 45 instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.

PIANIST.....H. A. CLARKE

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Subscribers can now obtain their tickets at C. W. B. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Chairs in the Orchestra, $1.

Box Sheet now open. 1 24 26 28 29 30 31 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.

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WITH EVERY SCENE NEW, and a Grand Transformation Scene by C. A. Hawthorne and Mr. H. Rough.

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SATURDAY—JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

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THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 31, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

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Masks of every description for sale.

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We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 5 26§

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Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

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Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26§

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BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street,

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His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

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A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

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SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS, FROM FIRST STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the

ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1263 tons.

These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

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For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company,

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President. No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. No. 177 West street, corner Warren, N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

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Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

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MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:—

December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavery.
January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt Lapdge.
January 21—RISING STAR, Capt T. A Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt I. T. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 11th and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf, Providence, R. I.

The line is composed of the first-class Steamships HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander. CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.

These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Freight for Boston, Mass. and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.

Bills of lading furnished at the office.

No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.

For further information, apply to LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents, No. 126 North Wharves. Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class Iron Steamships LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington. PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis. ERIN, Captain Cutting. THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan. DENMARK, Captain Thomson.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

	Cabin	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris Antwerp Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 27 BROADWAY.

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F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $75, $60 and $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30, gold.

ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.

The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—

NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George R. Slocum.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas Para Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No 5 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 41 NORTH RIVER.

Rates of passage, payable in currency—To Liverpool or Glasgow and Derry, Cabins $80 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $110 and $87.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents. No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER

The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.

Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state rooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships PATTERSON, Captain Alexander.....Every Saturday. ALBEMARLE, Captain Hoffman.....Every Wednesday.

At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, giving through bills of lading to, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents No. 88 Liberty street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, February 2
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday, February 6
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, February 9
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, February 13
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, February 16

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....35
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company. Despatch swift-sure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Weitenstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock. 1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.

WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.

Trains will run on this road as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

7:30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10 10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

1:10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5:00 P. M.

7:20 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.

6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6 40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7 20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9:23 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12 40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12:50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.

5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton a 6:25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4:50 P. M., or stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6:55 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1867.

An Old Conflict on a New Field.

We must never forget that our present political difficulties are a part and parcel of the late Rebellion. During that great struggle a portion of the States withdrew their representatives from Congress, refused to participate further in the Government of the Union, defied their constitutional obligations, changed the form of their local State governments, so that they should be independent of the Union, entered into a Confederacy, and made a long and desperate war against the United States, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing its Government, and building upon its ruins a slave empire, whose cornerstone should be the despotic doctrine of human inequality. That war cost the nation a loss of life and an expenditure of money unequalled in any struggle of modern times. We came out of it burdened with a national debt of almost appalling magnitude, and which must necessarily impose upon us and our children after us a fearful load of taxation. It is in the light of these facts that we must look at the political problems which press upon us for solution. True statesmanship will not attempt to solve them by verbal quibbles and technicalities. They must be contemplated in that broad spirit of regard for the highest welfare of the nation, which carried us so successfully through the struggle of arms.

The least possible demand that the nation can make, before it admits these late rebellious and warring communities to a participation in the power of the Government, is that we shall be reasonably secured against a repetition of the terrible struggle through which we have just gone. The law of self-preservation demands this. We know that these communities are still hostile to the nation; that their affections do not cluster around the flag of the republic; that they do not acknowledge the rightfulness of our triumph over them, but that they have simply yielded to *overpowering physical force*. Their demand now is to be restored to that political power which they discarded when they went into the Rebellion. This insures them admission to a share in the control of the purse and the sword of the nation. It is, in short, *putting the nation's resources in the hands of the nation's enemies*. To do this would be mere infatuation. Indeed, the Southern demand goes further than mere restoration to the power they abandoned when they took up arms against the nation. They demand, first, the privilege of disfranchising a large portion of the citizens of the United States inhabiting with them the districts comprising the old Rebel States, and that portion those who were conspicuous for their devotion to the loyal cause. They demand a reconstruction based not upon republican, but upon aristocratic principles. They claim to evade, as far as possible, a conformation to the social changes occasioned by the war. They would return to power with State organizations denying the fundamental principles of a republican form of government.

The whole reconstruction problem is, therefore, a mere prolongation of the great struggle which has passed from the field of physical strife to that of political contention. The Rebels are striving to save for aristocracy all that they can from the *debris* of their overthrown Confederacy. Philosophically, they are but fighting the battle over again in a new field and with new weapons.

On the other side, the masses of the people, imbued with a spirit of genuine republicanism, are carrying forward the great cause of popular rights to a certain victory. The President, by his insane policy, may delay the consummation, but he cannot prevent it. All the mighty forces of society are working in one direction, and in the end they will sweep all obstacles out of the way.

Gold and Silver Mining Statistics.

The report of Mr. J. Ross Browne, who was appointed under act of Congress Special Commissioner of the Treasury Department for the collection of statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories, shows the total products of the mines of gold and silver in our country during the past year to have been one hundred and six millions of dollars. California still takes the lead, her product being estimated at twenty-five millions of dollars; Montana comes next, with a yield of eighteen millions; Idaho and Colorado are each put down at seventeen millions; Nevada at sixteen millions; Oregon at eight millions; and all other places at five millions. This product is more than four times as great as was the annual product of all the mines in the world less than thirty years ago.

To those who are acquainted with the facts in regard to the resources and development of the mines of our precious metals, it is evident that gold and silver mining is destined, at no distant day, to become one of the most important branches of our national industry. Indeed, it has already attained to that position. The value of the production of iron, coal, copper, lead, and salt in the whole country for the year 1860, as given by the census returns, was less than one hundred millions of dollars. The total value of cotton goods manufactured that year was only one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars. But gold and silver mining is still in its infancy. Montana, whose annual product stands second on the list, is less than five years old as an organized territory. Its quartz lodes, which are its chief source of wealth, are as yet hardly touched. So with California; it is only within a very few years that quartz mining has there been extensively entered upon, and the supply is literally inexhaustible. We know that silver mines have been worked in Mexico, Peru, and Europe for hundreds of years, without the ore giving out. Nevada has one hundred and seventy-nine silver mines now in operation, with room for hundreds more.

There seems no reason to doubt that the mines of gold and silver in our country are practically inexhaustible. Nor is the business of gold and silver mining, when legitimately followed, of a peculiarly hazardous character. The productive quality of a quartz lode may easily be tested before extensive improvements are made. The product itself never lacks a market, can never be in excess of the demand, and is easily and cheaply transported. The only necessary hazard is in regard to honest and prudent management—a risk which has to be assumed in all branches of business.

Mr. Browne's report contains many facts of interest bearing upon the mineral resources of the West, and is a valuable contribution to the statistical history of the country.

Kentucky Avenged.

We tender to the United States Senate our sincerest sympathy because of the brief telegraphic despatch from Louisville. We can imagine the blank despair, the unutterable resignation, which came over that body when it began to be whispered that "Garrett Davis is re-elected for six years." We almost believe that Nemesis is now satisfied. The desolated plantations of Kentucky, ruined by Yankee vandalism, are now avenged; the loss of slaves is compensated for; the dead Rebel portion of the population have now had their deaths avenged by the living Rebels; whatever suffering has been inflicted on Kentucky by the North, has now been repaid to the North by Kentucky. At the instigation of the radical Senate, we have given her abolition, raination, and in many cases depopulation and she, without heaping coals of fire on their heads, returns them Garrett Davis. We suppose many of our readers have listened to the oratorical powers of the newly elected Senator. We do not give him greater praise than he deserves when we say that he can talk longer and say less than any man now living. He speaks slowly, so slowly that the hearer frequently believes that he has forgotten what to say, and while uttering oracular sentences in the most deliberate manner, imparts less ideas than any public man. As a general rule, he cannot condense his remarks into less than four hours, and on two occasions during each session he owes it to his constituents to get off a two days' oration, which covers some forty-eight pages of printed pamphlet. As there is now no hour rule and no previous question in the Senate, the infliction must be borne. And now, just when it was fondly hoped the incubus would be removed, when every candidate's chances looked brighter than his, the tide is turned by vengeance in his favor, and for six mortal years must his intolerable long speeches be endured.

Considering that Mr. Davis possesses none of the qualifications of an orator or statesman, he has been for many years occupying an ill-apportioned share of popular attention. He was born in 1801. After serving in the Legislature for several years, he was elected to Congress in 1839, where he remained until 1849. From that time until 1861, when he was chosen Senator he devoted himself to his profession of law, and also spent considerable time in experimental agriculture. At the outbreak of the war he was sent to the Senate, where his voice has never been raised on any but the side which lent a tacit sympathy to treason. He was a disciple of Clay while the latter lived, but on his death Davis forsook the doctrines of his patron. We suppose that for six years more we will find his votes all in opposition to liberal and enlightened progress.

THE NEW TAX BILL FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a supplement to an act to promote the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in Philadelphia, as passed by the Pennsylvania Senate:—

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the first section of an act to promote the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in Philadelphia, approved March 14, 1865, as authorizes the Senior City Commissioner of said city to act as a Member of the Board of Revision of Taxes be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act appoint one person deemed competent by the Judges of the said Court, who shall serve as a member of said Board of Revision of Taxes for the term of three years from the date of his appointment, and hereafter the said Board of Revision of Taxes shall consist of three persons who shall be appointed by the said Court of Common Pleas.

Section 2. That the Board of Revision established by the act to which this is a supplement, approved March 14, 1865, and this supplement, shall have and exercise all and singular the powers heretofore by law conferred upon the Commissioners of the city of Philadelphia, and the County Commissioners of the different counties of this Commonwealth, in relation to the assessors and the assessments and collection of taxes within the city and county of Philadelphia, and the correction of all valuation and return therefor, and they shall issue the precepts to and receive the returns of the assessors, procure the assessment books and cause the duplicates to be made out and issued to the Receiver of Taxes, make the returns required by law to the State Revenue Board, and have the exclusive custody and control of all books relating to the assessment of taxes, and keep them arranged according to wards and dates and also have the custody and control of the duplicates of surveys, when the same shall have been made by the Department of Surveys; they may issue certificates to show how property has been assessed, to be used with the same effect as the original books of assessment as evidence in relation to the true of property; they shall report to Councils, through the Mayor, the aggregate of the assessments on or before the first day of November in each year. The City Commissioners of Philadelphia shall exercise none of the powers embraced in this act, or the act to which this is a supplement.

Section 3. That the said Board of Revision are hereby authorized and empowered to issue their precepts to the several assessors of the said city and county of Philadelphia in the year of the triennial assessment, and to the assessors of any ward or wards of said city in which they shall deem a new assessment necessary in any subsequent year other than the triennial year, requiring them to return the names of all taxable persons residing within their respective wards, and all property taxable by law, together with the just valuation of the same, in the manner now prescribed by law for the triennial assessment; that the said Board shall have the power to revise and equalize the assessments prescribed by the first section of the act approved March 14, 1865, to which this is a supplement, in any and every year.

Section 4. The said assessors shall make a second return of the values of all new buildings which shall have been erected, and not included in their previous return, on or before November 1 in each year, and the said assessors, or either of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer an oath or affirmation to any person or persons required to make a statement of property taxable under the general or special laws of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That no fee shall be charged for the administration of such oath or affirmation, and hereafter the salary of each of the said assessors shall be $750 a year, to date from the passage of this act.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—Kaley vs Foltz. William E Smith vs. Commonwealth.

District Court—Judge Hare.—The Pastor, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of St. Bartholomew vs. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia. An action of ejectment, to recover possession of the Episcopal church, sold in 1865 by the Sheriff. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Nichols, White & Co. vs. H. W. Quackenboss. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $561 88

Jacob Kolher vs. Henry Becker. An action to recover for wines sold and delivered. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases are still before this Court.

Philippina Weikel was charged with assault and battery upon Margaret Mateu. The allegation of the prosecutrix was that defendant in sweeping the pavement brushed some dirt upon her. The defendant said that while she was sweeping the pavement, the prosecutrix ran against the broom. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and placed the costs upon the prosecutrix.

This is but one of a legion of cases, so very trivial and childish in their nature, that the time of the Court taken upon hearing and disposing of them is simply immense. Frequently grand juries, in making their presentments as to the Board, speak of the great number of just such cases returned by aldermen, and complained that persons should be encouraged in annoying each other, with their pitiful domestic prosecution, by so much importance being placed on complaints of this kind made before the aldermen.

James Carr was convicted of a charge of the larceny of woollen stockings, belonging to James Campbell. He was caught in New street with some of the stockings.

Cost of a Hindoo Wedding.—At the sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in Bombay, recently, Pandoorung Trimouck, a sepoy, applied for his discharge. His income appeared to be 900 rupees a year only, and he spent nearly two years' earnings on the wedding ceremony of his daughter. The insolvent debtor said his daughter had become of a marriageable age, that he found it very difficult to find a husband for her, and, therefore, he had to spend a large sum of money on the ceremony; out of the money he had to present the husband with clothes and some cash.

No Interference with Creed Superstitions.—The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says the Government of India has declined to interfere with the practice of taking Hindoos to the Ganges, immersing them, and choking them with the holy mud. Relying on the representations of an orthodox Hindoo authority, Sir John Lawrence has decided to leave the matter to Hindoo opinion. The Bengal Government, on the other hand, urge that in all cases of taking the sick to the Ganges notice should first be given at the nearest police office.

Value of Land in London.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that some idea of the value of land in the heart of London may be gathered from an incidental statement made by Mr. P. N. Laurie, Chairman of the Union Bank. The city corporation, having determined to widen Mansion House street from the bottom of the Poultry, have taken possession of the frontage of the buildings which the Union Bank was about to erect at that spot. For this little strip of ground, measuring fifteen feet, the corporation had to pay £43,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
DR. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867.
The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, clear of State and National tax, is hereby declared, payable on and after February 15 next, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 22.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
1 31 thstu7t* Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.
NOTICE.—Taxes for the year 1867 will be received at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on and after Friday, February 1.
RICHARD PELTZ,
1 30 2trp Receiver of Taxes.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership	$25 00
Annual Membership	3 00
Entrance Fee	1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary.
12 12 wfm 22t No. 730 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
A MEETING OF
Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers
Will be held at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock. It is very important to manufacturers to be present, as business of importance will be brought before them.
WILLIAM DIVINE, Chairman.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Secretary. 1 30 5t

IMPORTANT SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will (D. V.) hold a meeting in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 31, at 7½ o'clock, at which time the Rev. W. T. BARROW, of South Carolina; Rev. W. P. PAXSON, of Missouri; and HENRY VAN BUREN, M. D., of Illinois will address the meeting, and present statements respecting the condition and wants of the South and Southwest. 1 30 2t

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER WILL DELIVER her new Lecture on
"THE NATIONAL SALVATION,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
The Fourth in the Course under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. The BLACK SWAN will appear in a selection of popular airs.
ADMISSION.....THIRTY-FIVE CENTS
To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; of the Committee, or at the door.
WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue.
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
FOURTH Street below Willow,
ISAIAH HANKINSON,
GULIELMA Street,
1 25 6t Committee of Arrangements.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1867.—Philadelphia Branch, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, C. H. BRUSH, Manager.

Assets, invested as follows:—		$4 401 833 86
Cash on hand and in Bank	$125 751 22	
Bank, State, and U. S. Stocks	1,197,320 50	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	160 306 00	
Real Estate	12 000 00	
Bills Receivable	166 196 94	
In hands of Agents and in course of transmission, including deferred premiums	468,778 85	
Premium Notes secured by Life Policies of the Company in force, drawing 6 per cent. interest on which there is no interest due and unpaid	2 416 559 00	
Interest Accrued	5 284 78	
Office Furniture	5 629 47	
		$4 401,833 86
Liabilities—Due and unpaid, none.		
Contested Claims—none		
Income—Premiums received	3 323,912 95	
Interest received	232,324 05	
	$3,556 236 70	
Disbursements—Paid Losses and Expenses	967,550 35	
Dividends paid Policy Holders	100,330 45	
U. S. and State Taxes	121 348 09	
	$1,191,225 89	
Added to Assets	2,363 010 81	
Assets January, 1866	2 037,823 86	
		$4,401,833 86

1 29tuths3t] 14,189 new Policies issued during the year.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders at the annual meeting held at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., January 14, 1867, elected as
PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL M. FELTON.
DIRECTORS.

Isaac Hinckley,	James R. Ramsey,
Philip Quigley,	James A. Strawbridge,
David Woelpper,	Daniel Stubbs,
Josiah Phillips	Dr. S. E. Stubbs,
Milton Conard,	Jacob Tome,
Samuel Dickey,	Henry B. Magraw.

The Directors, at a meeting held at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, January 24, 1867, elected
JOSEPH HUDDELL,
1 31 6t Secretary and Treasurer

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE Annual Report is now ready for distribution. Persons wishing to become acquainted with the views and objects of the Board of Management, and with the prospects of the Institution, are requested to call at the Library and procure the Report. 1 30 3trp

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 tuth6p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, an elegant CONCERT GRAND PIANO, which has been pronounced both by professional and amateur players, equalled by none. We are prepared to convince our friends and the public generally that the PHILADELPHIA GRAND PIANO can do justice to its native city, and if once supported by those who claim the benefits of Philadelphia (*though purchasing their Grands and Squares from neighboring cities*), we promise to make them the leading Piano in every respect. Therefore, we earnestly hope that the music-loving public will give us a call, and examine what may be justly termed a PHILADELPHIA TRIUMPH.
SCHOMACKER P. F. MANUF. CO.,
1 26 6t4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

SONGS OF SCOTLAND—ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. TO-MORROW at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.
Mr. KENNEDY'S
third appearance. To-morrow at 8 o'clock. Piano Forte Miss KENNEDY. 1 31

SCOTTISH MATINEE—SATURDAY AT 3 o'clock—ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—MR. KENNEDY will sing favorite songs. Miss KENNEDY will play Scottish Reels.
Admission, 50 cents. Children and nurses, half-price. 1 31

TO AVOID THE CROWDS AT THE BOX-Office in the Evening, secure your seats for MR. G. L. FOX'S BENEFIT FRIDAY NIGHT, ARCH STREET THEATRE.
JACK AND GILL. 1 31 2t

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS,
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HAVANA CIGARS.
A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STS.
1 16 1m4p

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street.
ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND WELL-Lighted Rooms 25 by 80 feet; also, some smaller Rooms, at No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 6t

LOST.

LOST—IN A CHESNUT STREET CAR, A ROLL OF NOTES, about 20 or 25 dollars. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the Cashier at THIS OFFICE. 1 31 3t*

WM. SHOW & BRO. GROVE CASES, 4TH ST.

WINTER DRESS GOODS
CLOSING OUT BELOW COST.
Grey Plaid Poplins, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
Grey Plaid Poplins, at $1 50, worth $2 00.
Grey Plaid Poplins, at $1 75, worth $2 50.
Grey Plaid Poplins, at $2 00, worth $3 00.
All-wool Corded Poplins, at $1, worth $1 37.
All-wool Empress Poplins, at $1, worth $1 25.
Silk and wool Corded Poplins, at $1 37, worth $2.
1¼ Yard-Wide Black and White Plaid Cashmeres, 74 Cents, Cost $1.
Plaid English Poplins, at 25, 31, 37½ cents.
6-4 English Merinoes, at 70 cents, worth $1.
1 lot of Remnants of $1 double width all-wool Delaines, closing out at 62½ cents.
Remnants of fine Merinoes and Poplins closing out at 75, 80 cents, and $1.
BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
COLORED SILKS, AT LOW PRICES.
SHAWLS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3 75 TO $20.
H. STEEL & SON,
1t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 16 1m4p

FINE PICTURES
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have on FREE EXHIBITION for a short time, Paul Weber's Greatest Work, "An American Forest."
Marshall's Portrait of Lincoln.
Mr. E. D. Lewis' New Picture, "Harper's Ferry After the War."
Bierstadt's $20,000 "Yo-Semite Valley."
New Productions of W. T. Richards, Hamilton, Moran.
NEW EUROPEAN PAINTINGS. 1 26 6t

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
A NEW SOURCE OF HEALTH OPENED TO THE AFFLICTED.
AN EPOCH IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.
THE GREAT INVIGORATOR.
INDORSED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.
USED BY EUROPEAN RULERS.
A NOURISHING AND PALATABLE DRINK.
JUST INTRODUCED IN AMERICA.
INVALUABLE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
ENFEEBLED VITAL POWERS,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST, STOMACH, CATARRHS ETC.
GENERAL AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
WARD J. CAFFEE,
S. E. corner of FRONT and CHESNUT Streets.
Price, $6 per dozen, or 60 cents per bottle, with a discount to dealers.
Sold by F. Brown, Jr., Fifth and Chesnut; Hassard, Twelfth and Chesnut; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut; P. C. Blair's Sons, Eighth and Walnut; James F. Winn, Broad and Spruce; Heyl, Sixteenth and Poplar; H. Cramer, No. 320 Race street; Aschenbach & Miller, Fourth and Callowhill; G. Krause, No. 510 S. Fifth street; Warren & Kneesbaw, Eighteenth and Vine; and Druggists generally. 1 29tuth2t5p

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!
THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY
Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use, warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.
KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 24 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE CITY ICE-BOAT.

Her Merits and Defects—A Description of the Vessel and Machinery—Insufficiency of the Boilers—The Heavy Ice in the River.

The closing of navigation in the Delaware has necessarily made our City Ice Boat a very popular institution, or, at least, one that is much talked about. The daily papers have discussed her pretty extensively, and shown up her supposed merits and defects. But still, everything was merely presupposed, and none of them thought it necessary to take special pains to find out the real merits of the case. Feeling that the public ought to know what the Ice Boat is really capable of, and where she is deficient, we sent a special reporter on board to take a trip in her, and find out what was the cause of her being such a failure, if she were so. This gentleman went aboard last Monday night, the 28th instant, and started down the river on her. We append the following as the result:—

About half-past 9 o'clock Monday evening, we went aboard the Ice Boat, which then lay at the foot of Pine street wharf, Captain Schellenger gave us a hearty welcome, and gave us every facility to accomplish what we desired.

We took a walk over the boat, and made a few notes of her build and machinery. Of the boat we can say that she is a strong and well-built vessel. Her hull is of iron. The plates are of ⅜ boiler iron, and are well riveted, and she has also a garboard streak of ⅜-inch iron additional. On her bow the iron is of double thickness, being 1¼ inch, for a space of forty feet from the cutwater. On the latter is a griping piece of 3 by 8 inch iron that extends to the keel, and binds the edges of the plates solid. Over this is placed a bar of iron, 4½ inches by 3 inches thick, covers the grip piercer, and running under the bottom from the keel of the boat. The interior of the hull is strongly braced. The frames are of strong angle iron, and are placed at an average distance of 18 inches apart. Her mainguard beams and cord-beams are of iron celular tubes, 9 by 12 inches on external faces, and ⅜ of an inch thick. She is 181 feet in length over all, and 175 feet between perpendiculars. Her breadth of beam is about 50 feet. She is well and stronely built, and well braced. The wheels are 26 feet in diameter and 13 feet in width. The dashboards are of oak, and faced with ⅜-inch iron plates.

Her engines, as is well known, are the old ones that were formerly in the old City Ice Boat. They are two in number. The cylinders are forty inches in diameter, with seven-feet stroke. The engines are of the old Mississippi style, of high pressure, and are calculated for about 800 horse power. They are amply sufficient to do all the work that would be required of them, if it were not that the boilers were totally insufficient to supply them with steam.

The boilers are cylindrical, of the locomotive pattern, four in number and 18 feet long by about six feet three inches in external diameter. Each boiler has two furnaces, with a grate surface of about 15 square feet in each, or a total of 138 square feet. There are two tube boxes to each boiler, and 32 tubes, three inches in diameter and 8 feet in length, in each, making a total of 416. The heighth of the steam run is about two and a half feet in the centre of the water. Each boiler has a steam drum four feet in diameter and eight feet in heighth. There is about 1000 cubic feet of steam room, and as the engines follow full stroke and consume 200 feet of steam at each revolution, there is but enough for five revolutions. The consequences are plainly to be seen in the working of the vessel.

We started at 10 o'clock, with about seventy pounds of steam, and in about fifteen minutes the boat came to a stop, and the steam had run down to about forty-five pounds. The fires were in splendid order, and in about two minutes we started ahead again. Instead of carrying from eighty to one hundred pounds of steam, and making fifteen revolutions, which she was calculated to do, she carried at the highest seventy pounds of steam, and the greatest number of revolutions she made at any one time was about thirteen, and that only for a few minutes. As long as she could be driven ahead she worked splendidly.

Rushing at the hard, thick field of ice that covered the river, she would cut through it with her iron cutwater, and churn it into small pieces with her powerful wheels. We would lay still a few minutes, and then get up about sixty pounds of steam. The bell would ring, and we would rush at the heavy mass of ice, and crush through it gradually, going slower and slower until we would bring up at a dead stop, then we would back off for a little piece, and then rush at it again. In this way we forced a passage as far down as the Horseshoe, about half an hour after midnight. We then lay to until Tuesday morning, when we started off again, forcing our way, by fits and starts, as far as the fleet of oyster boats that were lying ice-bound off League Island. We reached there about 11 o'clock, and then cut out the tug Colonel S. L. Brown, and two of the oyster boats.

Shortly after 12 M. we started down again, and by 7 o'clock in the evening had forced our way as far as Billingsport, where two of the Southern Mail Steamship Company's vessels—the Tonawanda and Juniata—were lying ice-bound. We lay to along side of them for the night, and in the morning succeeded in cutting them both out, the ice being about a foot thick in the channel where they were lying. We then took the Tonawanda in tow, to take her up the river to the city.

To sum up our experience, and the results of observations made during our two days and night's stay upon her, we would say that she is a failure only in regard to her power of making steam. Her engines are strong and well built, and capable of doing all that is required of them. They work easily, and are well proportioned. The hull is strong, well made of the best material, and thoroughly braced. The boilers are too small by one-half. They are well made, and are very strong, but are entirely inadequate to supply the engine with steam.

What the boat requires is about twice to two and a half times the capacity of boiler, or sufficient to keep the engines going at fifteen revolutions per minute, when she would do all that the most sanguine could ever expect of an ice-boat. But until the boilers are taken out and larger ones put in, she is and will be a failure, and it is utter folly to expect anything else. One of her engines could easily use up all the steam that all the boilers could generate, and with perfect ease.

There is another thing, too, that should be attended to. We refer to the insufficient help that is allowed to her. She should have men enough to keep going both day and night. But There are only two engineers on board, who are thus continually on duty whilst the boat is under steam. The consequence is, that she is unable to keep under way both night and day, and in these times, when a few hours suffices to close the channel, much more time and money are expended that could be avoided if she were so manned as to keep constantly in motion when once started.

While she can be kept in motion she works well. The ice, which in the channel is about a foot thick, is readily crushed through by her.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Daniel Hawk, twenty-two years of age, living at No. 627 Fitzwater street, was arrested by Officer Peck, at Ninth and Green streets, for damaging the appearance and causing numerous injuries to another individual. For this offense he was held by Alderman Massey in $500 bail to answer.

Robert Torrance, living on St. Joseph avenue, indulges now and then in beating his wife for any little and trivial disagreement. This he tried yesterday, and once too often, consequently he was arrested and held to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

Lewis Foster, being out of his regular practice for some time, plied it on some person, for anjunknown cause, and sustaining his assertion with a knock-down argument, Alderman Pottinger held him to answer.

RECRUITING ON DOCK STREET—A CONTROVERSY ON THE SUBJECT.—In our "City Intelligence" columns on Friday last was published an article on the manner in which recruits are obtained for the regular army at the present time. In response to this article, the recruiting officers on duty in this city have sent us a communication, which we give in full, as follows:—

RECRUITING OFFICES, DOCK STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 23, 1867.

Editor Evening Telegraph:—An article under the head of City Intelligence appeared in yesterday's EVENING TELEGRAPH, imputing dishonest practices in recruiting men for the United States Army, particularly at the offices in Dock street, in this city. The false statements therein, as your paper has a large circulation, are calculated, among a certain class of people who are not well informed in these matters, to injure the service and the character of the officers on duty. It is not denied that the writer of said article may have seen the man in uniform in a state of intoxication after he had enlisted; but it is a certainty that this man was perfectly sober when he enlisted.

The examination of the man is attended to by the commissioned officers in person, and the care that is taken will be apparent from the number of rejections which the records in the offices show. Recruiting is not the slowest kind of business, as was stated, but has been very lively, enabling the officers, in accordance with orders from the War Department, to be exceedingly particular in selecting recruits.

The slur at the graduates of West Point does no injury, and is not noticed further.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we would call your attention to the wrong this article, written by a prejudiced person who probably has some pique against the officers, may do the service and the officers in question; these officers on General Recruiting Service having been selected by orders from the War Department from those who served the longest in the field during the war.

Will you please do us the favor of inserting the above.

Captain 6th U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lt.-Colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers.
J. W. MASON,

Captain 5th U. S. Cavalry and Brevet Lt.-Colonel U. S. Army.
W. P. HUXFORD,

Captain 42d U. S. Infantry.
W. R. RAMSEY.

Brevet Major and Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

In addition to the four signatures given above, the name of an individual styling himself a "Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th Infantry" was appended. This last name we decline to print. The four other officers appear to be gentlemen as well as soldiers; and as we had no personal knowledge of them whatever, and therefore cannot possibly have any personal pique against any one of them, as is wrongfully intimated in their communication, we have no objection to opening our columns to them in explanation or defense of their official conduct. But with regard to the "Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th Infantry," we confess to entertaining a trifling prejudice, inasmuch as that individual so far forgot himself, and the dignity which should characterize one in his station, as to inform us by word of mouth that the article which appeared in our columns was "a ——lie, from beginning to end." Since Congressmen are at present endeavoring to better their manners in this respect, we do not think it will be at all amiss for the army to make a similar attempt at reformation.

In answer to the communication above given, we can only say that we have investigated the matter, and as the result, are quite convinced that our article of last Friday was nothing more nor less than the truth. Among those persons in whose neighborhood, and under whose eyes the business of recruiting is carried on, there is prevalent the impression that a great number of recruits are obtained for the regular service only through the agency of intoxication. The Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday morning last, was the scene of an affecting incident, which grew out of this very practice of the recruiting service, although this particular case happened to be that of a man who had been thus inveigled into the Navy. His name was Patrick Benson; he was brought into Court on a writ of habeas corpus, accompanied by his wife and three children. The testimony showed that he was out of work, and on December 13, while in a state of intoxication, he was enticed into an enlistment in the Navy. Being effectually sobered by this time, he was anxious to undo what he had unwittingly done in his drunken fit, and the Court granted his discharge.

It is possible that the commissioned officers are not aware of the reprehensible practices resorted to by their subordinates; and it is quite certain that, as these practices have been common in this and all other cities in the country, for many years, they are not responsible for their origin. This, however, does not remove their responsibility in some measure for their continuance.

That the technical duties of the commissioned officers, as prescribed by the regulations of the War Department, are faithfully performed, we doubt not. The only cause for complaint is the generally recognized fact, that the recruiting runners succeed in their calling, in many cases, by first inducing their victims to partake of strong drink until they are practically *non compos mentis*, and then persuading them to enlist in the regular service. We repeat, that such a practice is a cheat and a fraud, and that the sooner it is done away with the better it will be for the service and the country.

The officers claim that recruiting is by no means dull. We give them the benefit of the figures, as shown by an examination of their own books. During the month of December there were enlisted at the six different offices in this city 419 men, of whom 141 were rejected by the examining surgeon, leaving 278 to find their way to the army. From January 1 to January 28, the surgeon examined 366 men, rejecting 126 of these and accepting 240. In a little more than eight weeks, therefore, 510 were obtained for the army in the city of Philadelphia and surrounding country, and the public must judge from the figures whether the business is slow or brisk.

HEBREW WEDDING.—The neighborhood of Sixth and South streets, last evening, was startled by an unusual excitement, something unprecedented, so much so, that public attention was immediately on the *qui vive*. Carriage after carriage setting down the privileged few who were especially invited on the interesting occasion. Of course, however wealthy the parents, the locality could not afford the accommodations of our more aristocratic squares. For those who, by limited arrangements, kept virtually "out in the cold," no less than seven hundred and fifty tickets were issued for the *entree* of the Jewish Synagogue, at Eighth and Cherry streets, where the marriage took place, with all the imposing and characteristic ceremonies of the Jewish ritual. The streets at both ends of the route were thronged by spectators. The father of the bride is a very extensive clothing dealer. The expenses of the wedding, we learn, footed up nearly $3000. As the announcement of the event has not appeared in the morning papers, we omit names. All joy.

A PHILADELPHIA ARTIST ABROAD—CARL SCHUSSELE.—Every one of our artist readers remembers Carl Schussele, whose fine and now seasonable picture of "Coasting" attracted so much public attention and admiration. When in the practice of his art, he was indefatigable, industrious, and laborious, with an almost divine enthusiasm in the pursuit of his art. His health failed. By some strange and most unfortunate dispensation, his right hand became paralyzed. The constant contraction of the muscles in his perpetual manipulations produced this painful result. A return to his native climate was deemed advisable, and with his family—his wife, two children, father and mother, two sisters, and his brother-in-law—he sailed for Europe in June, 1865. He spent about a year at Bouxvilles, near the Rhine, in France, and is living now at Strasbourg. He writes sadly, but hopefully, in good general health, and dreamingly of the return of the use of his limb. His many friends here will hope that his wishes may be realized.

POLICE REPORTS for last night are meagre in everything but notices of arrest for drunkenness and street walking. A number of Germans, mostly, and immigrants from the Emerald Isle, believing that cold without could be fully eradicated by warmth within, partook freely of beverages which are supposed to kill at forty rods, and the "fancy," notwithstanding the bitterness of the night, were perambulating as usual, picking up victims.

FALSE PRETENCES.—William Fairchild, seventeen years of age, who hails from Hartford, Connecticut, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Crout and a Hartford officer. He left Hartford a few days since, and came here by way of New York. The officer was on his track, and arrived in this city shortly afterwards, and lodged information at the Central Station. Fairchild was found in the billiard room of the Continental, at which hotel he was stopping, where he had represented himself as a Sailing-Master in the Navy, being in uniform at the time. He had been to Somers & Sons', and ordered a complete suit of naval uniform, valued at $80. He took the pantaloons with him. The coat and vest were to be sent to the hotel next day. He offered a check in payment, but it was refused. He told them his father would be on the next day and settle the bill. He then went to Leonard Benkert's shoe establishment, in Chesnut street, above Seventh, and ordered a pair of boots. He took with him a pair of gaiters, telling the gentleman to send the boots to the hotel, and he would settle. The amount of the bill was $27. The Hartford officer recognized Fairchild as the man who had been obtaining goods in that city under false pretenses. He was remanded to the custody of the officer, and last evening was taken back to Hartford. It has been ascertained since that he had ordered goods of several other parties, but neglected to pay for them.

A WIFE SERVES HER HUSBAND IN A LAUDABLE MANNER.—There lives at present on Seventh street, near Shippen, a couple who at one time required nought to make their happiness complete. The wife was, and is, in all respects, a perfect lady, and by her individual hard work laid by little by little until she accumulated a large sum. She invested this in buying a number of horses and carts, with which her husband was enabled to engage in a profitable and steady business. But the husband, after entering on a prosperous career, commenced to spend his evenings from home with a regularity which at once excited the suspicions of the good wife, until this absence became so aggravating that she determined to learn the cause. Last night he was traced to the apartments of a frail "critter." This was too much for the trusting wife. She rushed in, and in a twinkling her husband and the frail woman were *hors de combat*. For this her husband had her arrested, and she was held by Alderman Tittermary for a further hearing.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A young man, respectably connected, was before Alderman Beitler this morning, upon the charge of the larceny of a diamond ring, valued at $175, the property of Samuel Sneider, whose place of business is at No. 204 South Eleventh street. It appears that the defendant went to the store and borrowed the ring, representing that he wished to wear it at a party, and promised to return it soon. The days flew by, but no ring came back.

Mr. Sneider asked him for it repeatedly, but was informed that it had been lost, and he would be paid for it in instalments, but they have not arrived yet. It also appears that Sneider had, at different times, loaned defendant money amounting to forty-five dollars.

The Alderman after hearing the evidence, felt himself justified in holding him to bail in $700 for his appearance at Court. The defendant is about seventeen years of age.

A DISHONEST INDIVIDUAL.—John Hecht, an avaricious Teuton, about twenty-five years of age, put up, night before last, at a boarding establishment, and, of course, a lager beer saloon, of a brother Teuton. After partaking freely of the catables there to be had, and after making one of the longest and most satisfactory acquaintances with the too-tonic beverages contained therein, he went to his room; according to his intentions, he got up when all the inmates were asleep, and prepared to leave, leaving his bill unsettled, and laying hands on the only object of interest within his reach—a pair of boots. He was caught in the act by a watchful member of the household, and was arrested, taken before Alderman Toland, and held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

MESSRS. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR & CO., having succeeded the late firm of Granello & Taylor, Merchant Tailors, will continue the business at the old and familiar stand, No. 132 South Fourth street. Mr. Wm. H. Taylor has issued a circular returning thanks to the numerous patrons of the late well-known firm, and informs the public that they will keep constantly on hand a large stock of superb cloths, cassimeres, and vestings. Mr. Taylor's well-known taste in the selection of goods in his line needs no comment from us. The cutting department is under the charge of a well-known and artistic cutter. They are fully determined to make their prices at the lowest possible rates the market will afford.

DECLINES THE NOMINATION.—We noticed in our issue of yesterday, with reference to the Presidency of the Mercantile Library, the proposed nomination of a well-known citizen, Mr. J. B. Lippincott, to fill that position. We have since learned that this gentlemen, fully appreciating the compliment intended, regrets the necessity of declining the nomination, compelled by a pressure of business engagements. Those with whom the proposition originated receive grateful thanks for the compliment they intended to convey.

ESCAPE OF A THIEF.—Two constables went to Progress, Burlington county, New Jersey, on Wednesday, for the purpose of arresting a man for stealing. They discovered about $1650 worth of goods in the house. A little child and the man were the only ones home, and not wishing to leave the little thing alone, one of the officers went to a neighboring house and requested them to take care of it. While he was absent, the man set upon the other officer, beat him most unmercifully, and made his escape. He has not been heard of since.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Officer Leyton made a descent upon a den kept by Elizabeth Deine, a woman 45 years of age, in the Twenty-seventh Ward. This is a place which has always given much annoyance to the peace-loving citizens in its vicinity, inasmuch as there arises many tumults and pugilistic encounters of male and female "dsties." Undoubtedly there was much satisfaction when the proprietress of the place, Mrs. Deine, was arrested. She was held in $500 bail by Alderman Allen for a further hearing.

GERMANTOWN.—In consequence of the great depression of trade, nearly every factory in this locality has suspended operations, and the extreme severity of the weather prevents all out-door labor, thus causing considerable suffering amongst the poor. To somewhat meet this deplorable state of things, Philomathean Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., has appropriated one hundred dollars, and appointed a committee of relief to solicit further subscriptions. The operations of this committee will not be confined to the members of the fraternity.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—At a late hour last night, as some persons were passing up Grape street, near Ellis, they saw an object which appeared to be the body of some grown person, lying on the steps of a dwelling-house. On going up to it, they found it to be that of a woman. They immediately woke the inmates of the house, and the body was identified as that of a Mrs. Geysel, a middle-aged lady, who had died from the effects of the extreme cold of the night before she could gain admittance. The Coroner is to hold an inquest this afternoon.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.—Another German, by the name of Jacob Fry, came to grief by carrying a deadly weapon, that is, a large dirk-knife, which he flourished in a wild manner on Walnut street wharf, while in a semi-intoxicated state. He was arrested, and Alderman Butler held him in $500 bail to answer.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, a native of Baltimore, will lecture at 8 P. M., at the National Hall, under the auspices of the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association." She is said to be very eloquent, and is claimed to equal, if not surpass, Miss Anna Dickinson.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.—Before United States Commissioner Smith, at 12 o'clock to-day, James Mahoney was charged with distilling without a license.

William McKee sworn—I know defendant; the first time I saw him was at his place of business in this city; I can't tell the exact location of it; I went there to purchase two barrels of molasses; defendant keeps a liquor store; a man named McBride went with me to the place; the still was in a barn attached to my place; it is about six miles from Media; whisky has been manufactured there.

Mahoney was held in $1000 bail.

THE AWARDS OF CITY STATIONERY.—To-day, at noon, the City Commissioners awarded to the following gentlemen, as bidders, the furnishing of the city stationery:—C. E. Smith, G. N. Town, R. T. Gill, and Thomas W. Price. Each of these gentlemen have received awards of a certain portion of the whole bid, they offering the lowest prices. The variety of articles included in each portion are too many to allow of special notice.

LARCENY.—Adam Fraley was arrested this morning by Detective Taggart, upon the charge of larceny. He will have a hearing at the Central Station at 2 o'clock.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

TICKET 58,690!—This remarkable ticket is now in exhibition on many of the garments sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental Hotel. This number, it will be remembered, drew the Crosby Opera House, and the same number here indicates that that is the number of garments made of this kind this season at this immense clothing house.

Call and see the number, and the garments and the prices.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Turtle, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes."

BRADFORD'S GREAT PAINTING, "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs," will remain at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, for a short time only. We advise our readers to call in and examine it.

FOR THE LUNGS.—Delicate persons, or those predisposed to consumption, should try one of the "Respirators," to protect the lungs by excluding cold and damp air from inhalation. For sale at No. 115 S. Tenth street, below Chesnut, at Madeira's Ear Instrument Depot.

It is notorious at the Custom House that the importation of European perfumery has ceased under the present revenue laws. Do not be cheated with the wretched imitations. Use Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," with which no toilet extract concocted either at home or abroad can vie.—*Salem Standard.*

IF THIS should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1741 Olive street, cured by Dr. Filler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Street.

MARRIED.

CARSON—POTTS.—On Tuesday morning, January 29, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 1611 Race street by the Rev. G. D. Boardman, Mr. MAYS CARSON to Miss JULIA T., daughter of Mr. James Potts, all of Philadelphia.

SHOEMAKER—STUART.—On Christmas, December 25, 1866, by Rev. James Y. Mitchell, at the Parsonage, No. 1003 N. Fifth street, Mr. JOSEPH L. SHOEMAKER to Miss CARRIE STUART, only daughter of the late Joseph Stuart, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BLATTNER.—On the 28th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of A. W. Blattner, and daughter of Henry and the late Maria Beck, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 927 Coates street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

COULSTON.—On the 30th instant, ELIZA, only daughter of S. C. and Sarah Coulston, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1513 Girard avenue, on Saturday, February 2, at 1 o'clock.

CRANKSHAW.—On the 29th instant, MARTHA ALICE, daughter of Charles and Martha Crankshaw, aged 22 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 140 Unity street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, February 2, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DRYSDALE.—On Wednesday, the 30th instant, JANETTA R., relict of the late William Drysdale.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

GARDNER.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 30th instant, SALLIE EDIE, infant daughter of Albert C. Gardner, aged 1 year and 16 days.

Funeral at Gettysburg.

SHULTZ.—On the 29th instant, GEORGE WALTER, son of Anna and the late George W. Saultz, in the 5th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Richard White, No. 1353 Marlborough street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WATSON.—On the 29th instant, AMOSIAH WATSON, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bustleton pike, above Frankford, on Seventh-day morning, February 2, at 11 o'clock.

SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES ARE USED WITHout grease, and, therefore, do not fill your house with an unpleasant smoke. A variety of sizes of them and of the iron articles, and Cake Paddles and Cake Pans for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STRONG BRACKET CASTERS, WITH IRON or lignum-vitæ wheels, three and four inches in diameter, suitable for Photogram Screens, Movable Blackboards, or very heavy Bedsteads; also, a variety of other Casters. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TREBLE PLATED Spoons and Forks, of the best quality of German Silver (known to the trade as A1 Albata Metal), for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" prepared from the formula of Professor Trousseau, of Paris cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
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N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE, very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 25 3m

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by DALLETT & SON,
1 29 6p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 31.

Detective Baker before the Judiciary Committee.

General L. C. Baker, of detective renown, has been summoned to Washington from the West, to testify before the Judiciary Impeachment Committee in regard to the operations of female pardon brokers at the White House. He will appear before the committee to-day.

Something About Surratt.

A letter has been received in this city from an officer of the steamer Swatara, at Lisbon, stating that Surratt is very reticent, answering in monosyllables. He is self-possessed and sullen. He wears the Zouave uniform yet. Precautions are taken to prevent him from having any opportunity to commit suicide, as his manner has at times indicated a determination to do so.

Political—The Impeachment.

In the meeting of the Republican Association, last night, Congress was denounced for not carrying out the radical measures for which they were elected. At a meeting of the Southern Loyalists' Association, last night, Congress was denounced for timidity, and it was proposed to hold a National Convention on March 4th to urge the impeachment of the President as the only means of bringing the South to terms.

Personal.

The death of Mr. H. S. Magraw is expected at any moment.

Not Toasted.

The friends of the President express great indignation that he was not toasted at the dinner of the Washington Board of Trade last night. He was invited to be present, and made no answer whatever to the invitation, and consequently he was not toasted.

The Tariff Bill.

Mr. Fessenden will make another attempt to-day to get a vote on the tariff bill.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Petitions on various subjects were presented and referred.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.), from the Committee on Post Offices, reported favorably a bill to legalize the bridge across the Missouri river, St. Charles, Missouri; also the bill to authorize the construction of the submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis; also the bill amendatory of the postal laws.

The last-named bill makes certain modifications in the Senate report a few days since.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Department of State and Foreign Ministers upon the subject of the policy of the Administration towards the rebellious States, and any inquiries that may have been based on conversations reported to the Department of State.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of compensating the loyal citizens of East Tennessee for their war losses in accordance with the recommendation of a Commissioner appointed by General Burnside.

The discussion on the tariff has been resumed to-day, and Mr. Fessenden hopes to pass the bill before the final adjournment to night.

Mr. Wilson has plainly stated the position of Massachusetts on the bill as it now stands. Massachusetts, he said, does not demand it, and, in his opinion, there is nothing in the bill to compensate for these increased duties upon coal, upon iron, upon steel, and upon wool. If the duties on these articles that enter into our manufactures and our mechanical arts were to be enormously increased, he could see what the contest would be in the future. It will be pretty hard lowering the duties on coal, on iron, on steel, or on wool, but the war upon textile fabrics, and upon the various productions of the mechanic arts, will go on.

It will be the issue on every stump in the country, and while the benefits of this measure are to go to others, the reproaches are to be heaped upon Massachusetts. Now, said Mr. Wilson, I want gentlemen here to take the full responsibilities of this measure upon themselves. I will protest against this bill in Senate or in the country, in the press or before the people, that this bill before us, or the bill passed by the House of Representatives at the last session, is demanded by the people I represent, or is to promote their interests. If I had my way to-day, I would go for, for our interests, to stand upon the laws as they now are.

Mr. Wilson will make an attempt to-day to amend the duty on wool by striking from the bill all after the word "specific," and inserting "valued at one dollar or less per pound, fifty cents per pound specific, and in addition thereto thirty-five per cent. ad valorem; valued at over one dollar, and less than one dollar and a half per pound, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per cent ad valorem; valued at over one dollar and a half per pound, fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Dawes (Mass.), the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay E. H. Webster, late member of Congress from Maryland, the increased compensation from the commencement of the present Congress to the date of his resignation.

On motion of Mr. Eliot (Mass.), the Senate bill, supplementary to the act of July 18, 1866, to prevent smuggling, was taken from the Speaker's table, amended, and passed.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa), on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of Lucas county, Iowa. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) called for a vote on the amendment adding an appropriation for the mission to Portugal, and asked for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were not ordered, but the amendment was rejected.

The next question was on the amendment striking out the Mission to Rome, and providing that no money should be paid for the expenses of that Mission after the close of the present fiscal year.

Mr. Ancona (Pa.) called for a vote on it, and asked for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

The other amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House then took up the Military Academy Appropriation bill, as reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The amendments adopted yesterday in Committee of the Whole were agreed to by the House, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Trowbridge (Mich.), from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as a question of privilege the following:—

Whereas, The bill to repeal section 13 of the act of July 17, 1862, to suppress insurrections, etc. (depriving the President of his amnesty powers), and the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the Territories of the United States, were severally passed by both houses during the present session of Congress, and have been reported by the Committee on Enrolled Bills to the President of the United States, the former on the 9th and the latter on the 13th instant; and *whereas* the President has failed to notify the House that he has signed the same, and has also failed to return the same to the House of Representatives, in which they originated, with his objections, and

Whereas, By section 7, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, the said bills have become laws; and

Whereas, The same have not been published as laws of the United States;

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the House whether the said laws have been filed in his department.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) made the question of order, that the Committee on Enrolled Bills was not privileged to report at any time, except as to the enrolment of bills and joint resolutions.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, ruling that the Committee had the right to report at any time under the rules.

Mr. Finck appealed from the Speaker's decision, but subsequently withdrew the appeal.

Mr. Hale made the point of order, that as the resolution called for Executive information, it should, if no objection were made, lie over for one day under the rule.

The Speaker intimated the point would have been a good one if it had been made in time.

Mr. Hall inquired whether that was a precedent for this procedure. He supposed that similar cases must have arisen before and that in such cases the acts became laws under the operation of the Constitution.

The Speaker stated that the matter had been examined by officers connected with both branches of Congress for a long time, but they could not find any case in point.

Mr. Hale said he had no objection whatever to the resolution, it that was the proper course of proceeding. After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 31.—Mr. Connell read a petition from citizens against constructing any bridge over the Schuylkill, below Fairmount, without a draw.

Messrs. McCandless, Gilmore, and Fisher presented petitions in favor of rebuilding Columbia Bridge.

Mr. White presented the proceedings of the Pennsylvania State Wool-Growers' Association, urging a high tariff on wool.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution to adjourn finally on March 21.

Mr. White called up a joint resolution urging Congress to pass a law enabling soldiers who have lost their honorable discharges to receive the bounties to which they are justly entitled. Passed.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Randall, incorporating the Philadelphia Coal Company; also, Pennsylvania Boat House Association.

Mr. Worthington, an act for the protection of farmers in the markets of Philadelphia.

Mr. Boyer, enabling the Chesnut Hill Spring House Turnpike to reopen water-courses.

Mr. Connell read a bill incorporating the Atlantic Brick Manufacturing Company; also one reducing the time of service of Grand Jurymen from two months to one month; also, one authorizing Courts in cases of contested elections for county officers to appoint a receiver to take charge of funds until a decision is obtained.

Mr. Graham read a bill to allow persons of all color to use public cars.

A similar bill has been introduced into the House. The enactment is urged by the Committee of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, consisting of Messrs. W. D. Forten, O. V. Catto, and D. B. Bowser. Referred.

Mr. Burnett read a bill urging Congress to adopt Senator Randall's bill, creating a sinking fund, etc.

The Sunday car bill then came up, the pending question being a motion of Mr. Ridgway to refer to the Special Committee of Philadelphia Senators.

Some opposition being manifested, Mr. Ridgway inquired where the Speaker proposed to refer the bill?

The Speaker replied, that it would go, according to the precedent established at the last session, to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Mr. Searight, of Fayette county, said that the bill proposed a desecration of the Sabbath, and was entirely opposed to its reference to a Special Committee. Every section of the State was interested on the subject.

Mr. Conaughy, of Adams county, held that the bill involved a question of morals, and as such should go to the appropriate Committee.

The motion to refer it to a committee of Philadelphia Senators was lost by a *viva voce* vote, and the Speaker referred the bill to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. This committee consists of Rev. Mr. Browne, of Lawrence county, Messrs. Graham, of Allegheny, Worthington, of Chester, Taylor, of Beaver, and Barnett, of Wayne county. It is understood that the Committee will report the bill negatively in the early part of next week, when it will come before the Senate for consideration.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Freeborn read an act allowing colored persons to ride in the cars.

An act authorizing the Surveyor-General under the dire

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A. W. ALLEN. By L. A. Dorsey. New York: M. Doolady. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

The name of Mr. Allen is unfamiliar to our readers. He was a Rebel of slight prominence, and was at one time elected Rebel Governor of Louisiana. He held no higher position than Brigadier-General, and why a volume should be devoted to recollections of him, is for Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Doolady to decide. Why we should not recommend it to our readers, is a much easier matter to tell. It is a pleasantly written biography, and as it treats of one in whom we feel no interest, who was not noted for any special ability or action, we cannot but hope, for the sake of the editor, that the people of Louisiana feel more interest in Mr. Allen than those of Pennsylvania.

SCHOOL-DAY DIALOGUES. Compiled by Alexander Clark, A. M. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday & Co.

Mr. Clark is the editor of an interesting little periodical, the *School-Day Visitor*, and has devoted considerable time to the preparation of the work before us. It is intended to instruct and amuse, and treats of school-day topics in a conversational and natural manner, avoiding the pedantic and abstruse. It is a work which will be well received in our country schools, and, we predict, be found of value to teachers. It is substantially and cheaply bound, and possesses great variety of matter.

THE NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN REBELLION: HIS HEROISM AND HIS FIDELITY. By William Wells Brown, author of "Sketches of Places and People Abroad," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1867.

This is a most readable and timely work. The author has compiled here a series of exceedingly interesting essays, proving the value of the services rendered to the country by his unfortunate race. The fact that a colored man has written a work of such importance (literary and historical) as this, should command the attention of all who are in favor of the manifestation of impartial justice towards the black man. Mr. Brown has drawn in this book beautiful and truthful pictures of the Negro in our first Revolution; the Negro at New Orleans; the Negro in the South Carolina Fright; the Negro in a Slave Revolt at Sea; the Negro in the John Brown Raid; the Negro in the great Slaveholders' Rebellion; and last, but not least, an authentic account of the great insurrection headed by Nat Turner, in Virginia, in 1831. The latter was the Garibaldi of the colored race, and his memory should be preserved, not only in books, but upon the sculptured granite, by his people. In later chapters of the work, full justice is done to the "contrabands" of the South. The services of our colored regiments are mentioned, and the complimentary orders of our Generals are judiciously interspersed through the work. Several chapters are devoted to the wit, humor, and poetry of the negro, and these will be found especially attractive to either the friend or foe of the colored man.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Brown, the author of this volume, has consented to lecture before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, early in February.

TWO MARRIAGES. By Dinah Maria Muloch New York: Harper & Brothers.

Miss Muloch achieved a deserved reputation by her "John Halifax, Gentleman"—a reputation which her subsequent works have not tended to enlarge. It would seem as though the fertility, or rather the originality of an author exhausts itself in one book, all others being far inferior. The *chef d'œuvre* is nothing but imitations, and no ordinary writer is capable of producing more than one masterpiece. "Jane Eyre" was Charlotte Bronte's unrivalled production. "Rutledge" had no rival from the pen of its anonymous authoress. "Beulah" was the only work of Miss Evans to which we can give unqualified approval; and so on through all the catalogue. It would, therefore, seem too much to expect more than one from Miss Muloch. The "Two Marriages" is a thoroughly pleasant work. It is natural, unstrained, and well written. When we say that, we say all we can in its favor. The plot is hardly a plot, in the usual acceptation of the term. It is merely a story, containing much to interest, but nothing to excite the admiration. It is neatly published by Harper & Bros., and is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

TRULY GUSHING.—The following truly gushing criticism of "St. Elmo," a work of doubtful merit and undoubted absurdity, is inserted as an advertisement by Carleton, its publisher:—

"The satirical criticism with which a few reviewers have endeavored to smother it (partly because its varied learning has provoked their envy, and partly because its author is a woman, and that woman a bright and shining light in the South) has only redounded to its credit, and their pigmy blows have glanced from the superb, polished sides of a novel whose perfect success and whose dazzling attractions they would tarnish with their mud. * * * * The accusation of pedantry in the author is as idiotic as it would be to condemn a millionaire for squandering a few thousands where he had millions left. * * * Miss Evans writes a powerful novel, a gentle, a Christian novel, and adorns it with gems from the stores of her cultivated and educated mind; but she doesn't propose to furnish half-educated idiots with brains wherewith to comprehend her. Meantime the reading public endorse the work in a manner so unmistakable that the publishers are utterly unable to supply the demand for a book which is being read and praised by millions and millions of readers, whose verdict is unanimous that so fine a novel has never, *never* appeared from an American author."

We run the risk of advertising the work, but we cannot resist the temptation of letting our readers enjoy the literary style of the production. As the notice from which we make this extract is paid for at so much a line, we do not suppose it will carry irresistible conviction to the skeptical reader.

THE DIAMOND EDITION OF DICKENS.—Messrs. Tickno r & Fields, world-renowned as veteran publishers, have just issued an edition of Dickens' works of great beauty and cheapness. The Diamond Edition is as pretty a piece of typography as has fallen under our notice. Within the small pages of the volume are included novels which have brought tears of pity to hundreds of thousands, which have convulsed millions with laughter, and delighted all readers not only of the English, but of all the European tongues. Charles Dickens has a reputation which cannot be added to to-day. He has a host of admirers, and every day the legions of his readers are increasing. There does not elapse a day on which some new worshipper is not added to his long list of devotees. In order, therefore, to outbid the London editions so extensively imported into our country, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have got up this Diamond Edition. All the works of the great humorist are contained therein. They are issued at a rate to cause surprise, and will open the field to thousands heretofore debarred from enjoying them. The works will grace the shelves of the richest library, and should be found in the choicest collection of all lovers of literature.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The following spicy account of the condition of Parisian literature we clip from the Paris letter of the *Publishers' Circular*:—

"Some time since a M. Debriges, being hard pressed for money, applied for assistance to M. Louis Jourdain, an editor of *Le Siecle*. The latter had neither gold nor silver, but he engaged M. Debriges to *make* a book, and suggested the Chevalier d'Eon as a salable subject. M. Debriges picked up an old work entitled 'Les Memoires du Chevalier d'Eon,' published in 1836 by M. Gaillardet, and used his scissors with untiring energy. M. Louis Jourdain signed the book as author, and M. Dentu published it. A short time since M. Gaillardet wished to bring out a new edition of 'Les Memoires du Chevalier d'Eon.' When he presented it to a publisher he was told it was only a reprint of M. Debriges' 'L'Hermaphrodite.' He examined the latter, and found it was composed almost entirely of his work, copied literally. He therefore, brought suit. MM. Jourdain and Debriges attempted to persuade him to abandon his action by making the explanations I have given, and M. Debriges added that he thought the copyright of M. Gaillardet's book had expired. M. Gaillardet refused to accept the explanations, and has written some harsh cards in the public prints. He has extraordinary fortune as an author. He has something to do—what his share was never clearly appeared—with writing 'La Tour de Nesle.' He had to bring a suit against M. Alex. Dumas to secure the appearance of his name on the play-bills, and on the printed book, as an author of the piece. This suit led to a duel between him and M. Alex. Dumas. When M. Dumas published his memoirs, M. Gaillardet attacked him for the history he gave 'La Tour de Nesle.' Now he is attacking Messrs. Jourdain and Debriges. He is an author never heard of by his works, but known by his lawsuits. His name is familiar to many of your readers by his career as editor of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, the able organ of French interests in the United States. M. de Lamartine's work on De Balzac is likewise looked on as a literary scandal. It is made up almost entirely of extracts from De Balzac's works. It is something even worse than his 'Life of Byron,' and is almost as bad as his 'History of Russia,' which was *cut* out of M. Schnitzler's 'History of Russia,' or his work on the 'Beauties of Job,' which appeared in *Le Siecle*. This newspaper gave him twenty sous a line. To make as many lines as possible, he put into the work the *whole* book of Job, and little else—just sauce enough to 'bind' the ingredients of the dish together."

GERMAN LITERATURE IN 1866.—The London *Review* says:—"The statement that the literary activity of Germany has during the past year received a great check, will, we presume, not require a long explanation. The whole of Germany was deeply agitated—more deeply perhaps than it has ever been since the disastrous times of the Thirty Years' War. Our readers must, nevertheless, not imagine that the number of publications was considerably smaller than in preceding years. Somehow or other the 'Vierteljahrs-Catalog' always swells to about its usual size, just as the columns of the daily newspapers are always filled up, whether there be any news or not. There were also published last year many works of great literary value in Germany; but for the most part they give the impression of being 'isolated' publications, and they cannot be easily grouped together as representing any systems or schools. The want of unity was, however, in one branch at least, not perceptible. We mean the political department of German literature. In purely literary matters there was no active co-operation among the writers of Germany; but with regard to politics the parties were strictly dedned, and this circumstance impressed upon all works bearing in any way on the reorganization of Germany a certain characteristic stamp. This remarkable fact followed in natural development the manifest yearning in Germany for union and freedom, a feeling which runs through nearly the whole current literature of all the German States. In the course of last year, this feeling assumed a tangible form, and it is only natural that the consequences should be traceable in the recent literary productions of Germany."

—From the correspondence now published, it appears that some fifty or sixty of the leading men of Massachusetts solicited General Schouler, as "an eminently proper person," to undertake a war history of Massachusetts, in which "a great mass of the vivid but evanescent material of history should be rescued from oblivion by some able hand whose official opportunities have fitted him for the task." In his reply, General Schouler accepts the commission, explaining that "the grand purpose of the book will be to show what our officers and men in the military and naval service have done, how bravely they have fought, how nobly suffered." He adds that other demands upon his time will prevent his giving the work undivided attention, though he will endeavor to complete it within a reasonable time. It is to be hoped this will not grow into as long a time as is required for the New Jersey war history, which was authorized by the Legislature a year ago, and entrusted to Mr. John Y. Foster, an accomplished writer, but of which the plan and arrangement are still under discussion.

—De Tocqueville somewhere says: "Freedom creates a thousand times more property than it destroys, and in States that enjoy it the resources of the people increase faster than the taxes." This, if not the motto, is certainly the moral of a book just published by Cotta, of Stuttgart, written by Dr. Karl Freiherr von Hock, Imperial Privy Councillor of State of Austria, on "The Finances and the Financial History of the United States." The author states in his preface that he began his special studies of the subject in the fall of 1862, induced to do so by the wonderful aspect which the finances of the United States began to present, by the readiness with which burdensome taxes were borne and loans contracted after a long period of immunity from taxation. His work was long interrupted by the negotiations between Austria and the German Customs Union, in which he bore a conspicuous part; but, as often as he returned to the subject, he recognized more fully its general and permanent interest. The analogy of the internal affairs of the United States to those of Austria made it important "to inquire what were the means employed in America to secure the triumph of the Union, a higher degree of cultivation, freedom, and the increasing prosperity of the people, while such results could not be achieved in Austria." It is important, too, for the emigrants from Europe to know something about the financial laws and administration of the country of their adoption. A careful reading of the book would, doubtless, be also of great value to many native Americans, and we hope that a translation of it will be made. Von Hock published in 1857 a work on the financial administration of France that has been much read and studied in France, and in 1863 he published another on "Taxes and Public Expenditures," that was also well received.

—The first number has appeared of a new quarterly journal called the *Southern Review*, published in Baltimore. It is edited by Albert Taylor Bledsoe—formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Universities of Mississippi and Virginia, and late Assistant Secretary of War to the Confederate States, a prolific writer for the Southern press—and William Hand Browne, of Baltimore. It "is intended to supply a need long felt at the South; the need of an organ for Southern men of letters, and of a high class of periodical literature for Southern readers," and will "represent the South not as a party, but as a people." Besides literature, art, and science, it will temperately discuss politics, in the higher sense of the word, and education, the Southern people having found "that they can no longer trust the mental and moral training of their sons and daughters to teachers and books imported from abroad." This number contains 256 octavo pages, and has eight leading articles, two of them political. "The Legal Status of the Southern States" is a commentary on and conclusions from the cases decided by the United States Supreme Court during the war, by Mr. Russell, late Attorney-General of Virginia, and member of the Confederate Congress. Dr. Craven's "Prison Life of Davis" is made a peg on which to hang a virulent and violent accusation of the War Department for the imprisonment of Mr. Davis. Dr. Bledsoe contributes the leading article on "The Education of the World," and Mr. William B. Reed, of this city, a review of Earl Stanhope's "Life of Pitt." "The Daughters of De Nesle" gives a very entertaining account of the first three mistresses of Louis XV; and a very severe and amusing punishment is administered in another article to Mr. N. C. Brooks for his "Viri Americæ Illustres," in which the almost innumerable mistakes and errors of that gentleman's Latin style are pointed out. Two other papers treat of "Craftsmen's Associations in France," and "Mental Physiology." Altogether the *Review* is less Southern than would be expected, not in sentiment, but in style, which is, except in one article, calm, temperate, and often really good. In ideas it is somewhat behind the age, as is natural, the South having been, in great measure, cut off from literature for the last five years. Most of the books reviewed are already old to the Northern public. The writer of "Mental Physiology," for example, would doubtless have written very differently, if he had seen the theories and facts on that subject that have been published in the last ten years, his knowledge of the literature of the subject seeming to stop short at 1856.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.—Of the two other main "attractions" of the moment, viz., the Advent sermons of Father Hyacinth at Notre Dame and the masked balls at the Opera, it will suffice to say that in the last of the orations in question, having for subject "Morality in its Relations to Family Life," the fat old monk launched out into such glowing and rapturous descriptions of the delights of "Christian marriage" as seem rather to have scandalized than edified his auditors; while the net profits of the last of the much-denounced orgies of whirling and folly in the vast enclosure of the Rue Lepelletier amounted to 25,000 francs.

The other popular favorite, Theresa, of the Alcazar, is preparing to rejoice the ears of her admirers by a return to the scene of her triumphs. The affection of the throat from which she was said to be suffering has subsided, or, according to another version, was merely a pretext to enable her to rest her voice in view of her engagement for the period of the Exhibition, during which the coffee-house *diva* will receive eight hundred francs per night. In acknowledgment of the chapter in M. Louis Veuillot's late book, of which she is the subject, Theresa will signalize her reappearance not by *Rogomme*, not by *La Pieuvre*, not even by *L'Etrangleuse*, but by an entirely new ditty called *Les Odeurs de Paris*, composed for the express purpose of giving "tit" for the "tat" of the pious sledge-hammer. The persistent preference of the usually fickle public of Paris for Theresa and her songs, so excessively irritating to all who stand up for classicality and "respectability," is shared by many who, in the judgment of the latter, "ought to know better;" and among others, by La Patti, who is one of Theresa's most enthusiastic admirers, and is frequently to be seen in her box at the Alcazar, braving the clouds of tobacco smoke which fill it, and applauding with might and main the extraordinary ballads which Theresa has brought into vogue, and which, whatever may be thought of them from a moral and philosophic point of view, and as a "sign of the times," are amazingly clever, in their own low way. Which profound remark reminds me that the numerous company of scribblers belonging to the lighter divisions of the literary army are just now excessively indignant with the Academy, which, having to elect a new member, is said to be intending to name a respectable nonentity, M. Duvergier (de la Hauranne), author of an unreadable history, to the vacant arm-chair, and with the Academy's "perpetual secretary," M. Cousin, who, when sounded in regard to the candidature of Jules Janin, "the prince of feuilletonistes," whom the writers of gossip, criticism, and fiction have long desired to see in the Academy as their "representative man," contemptuously replied, "Jules Janin! c'est de la basse literature."—*N. Y. Nation.*

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AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7-30 NOTES CONVERTED INTO NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportionate part of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
1 15 tuths 12t Treasurer.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4-inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 249 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
1 6 Three doors above Walnut

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flat cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 24x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x21 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,

with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 16 mwf5 No. 510 RACE Street.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ,
1 3 th16t Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19 tf28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.
Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 6 1m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—D. O. EVERETT, a thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, January 30.

Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the bill to establish a Department of Education at the city of Washington, for the purpose of collecting such statistics as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishement and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country. Provision is made for the appointment of a Commissioner of Education, at a salary of $4000, one chief clerk at $2000, of clerk at $1800, and one at $1000, and the commissioner is to make an annual report to Congress embodying the results of his investigation, labors, &c.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of so restraining, by law, the act of the 2d of March, 1865, as that the same shall not confer the right of removal from a court of any State, on indictments for the sale of spirituous liquors, under the laws of said State, to the Supreme Court of the United States, before the trial of the same in State courts. The committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the payment to Henry P. Blanchard, for services as Marshal, at Canton, China, from February 22, 1858, to July 1, 1860, the sum of $2354·24.

Mr. BROWN (Mo.) introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a Government telegraph from Washington to New York city, which provides that the Postmaster-General shall construct a telegraph line between the cities named, and the said line shall be a mail route, subject to all existing laws in relation to mail routes in the United States so far as the same may be applicable. That the Postmaster-General shall establish offices for the use of the line, and procure agents and operators therefor. That all messages sent over the line shall be stamped with a three cent stamp, and there shall be a uniform rate of charges on messages without regard to distance, of one-half per cent. per word, except for the odd word, on which there shall be no charge, but no message shall be sent for less than ten cents, provided that the Government shall be entitled to send and receive messages over, and have priority in sending, and that $50,000 be appropriated to carry the provisions of the bill into effect. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The Tariff bill was then taken up. The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Sumner to reduce the tax on bituminous coal, mined at any point thirty degrees or less east of Washington, to 50 cents per ton. After debate it was disagreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 25, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Harris, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Sprague, Sumner, Williams and Wilson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Nesmith, Patterson, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Yates—25.

So the tariff on coal remains at $1·50 per ton.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) moved to amend it by increasing the duty on borax from 7 to 10 cents per ton. Adopted.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by increasing the duty on borax, crude or tincal, from 3 to 5 cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. CONNESS moved to increase the duty on boracic acid from 3 to 5 cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (N. J.) moved to amend by striking out and inserting as follows:—Strike out these paragraphs:—"On paving stones, slabs, and flags not dressed, and Nova Scotia stone, Caen stone and all building stones not cut or dressed, 20 per cent. ad valorem." "On building, paving, or monumental stones of every description, cut or dressed, $2 per ton of 13 cubic feet." And insert in lieu of the above paragraph that the duty on freestone and all other stones except those used for monumental purposes, shall be $4 per ton. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 18; nays 14.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on old scrap iron from $3 per ton, as in the bill, to $6 per ton for cast and $8 per ton for wrought scraps. Agreed to—yeas 18; nays 15, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Cowan, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane, Sherman, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Yates—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Edmunds, Fessenden, Harris, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Sprague, Saulsbury, Stewart, Sumner, Williams, and Wilson—15.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) moved to amend by putting all books, printed prior to 1840, on the free list. Disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) moved to amend the twenty-third section by inserting the clause that to ascertain the undervaluation therein provided against, the Secretary of the Treasury may employ such experts as he may deem advisable. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.) offered an amendment to make the duty on all brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, padding, cot bottoms, &c., when valued at 30 cents per yard, 4 cents per yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem, and when over 30 cents per yard, 6 cents per yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. WILLEY (W. Va.) moved to increase the duty on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass, silvered or looking glass plates, from 40 to 50 per cent. ad valorem. Before disposing of the above, Mr. Willey moved to amend by adding a paragraph as follows:—On all flint glassware, plain and pressed, not cut or printed, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

The Senate then took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Thirteen Senators were present at 7 o'clock.

Mr. HENDERSON (Mo.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretaries of War and the Interior, to furnish to the Senate any papers or documents in their possession which may tend to explain the cause or origin of the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to know, if in his opinion it would advance the American interests to make a Reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Island.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) objected, and it goes over.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) called up a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the owner of the yacht *Mayflower* to change the name of that vessel to the *Silvia*.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) called up a bill prohibiting Territorial officers from absenting themselves or receiving leaves of absence for more than thirty days at a time. Read three times and passed.

The House bill to amend the Act entitled an Act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, was called up by Mr. WILSON (Mass.) and passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) called up the bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the organization of the House.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Pa.) asked in what respect this bill differed from the existing law on the subject?

Mr. TRUMBULL said it differed only in the case of the absence of the Clerk the duty of the organization of the House shall be performed by the Sergeant-at-arms, and in case of his absence, by the Doorkeeper.

The bill was read three times, and then on motion of Mr. Buckalew, was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) at half-past 7, called up the Tariff bill.

The pending question was, on Mr. Willey's amendment to increase the duty on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, printed colored, painted, stained, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass, silvered or looking glass plates from 40 to 50 per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) moved to amend the following paragraph, by adding after the words "hollow-ware," the words "and on all description of wrought ironware, or glazed, tinned or enameled cast iron hollow-ware, 4½ cents per pound." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on lead, in pigs or bars, from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on white lead or carbonate of lead from 4 to 4½ cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by inserting the following paragraph:—

"On albuminate of soda, ¾c. per pound."

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) called upon Mr. Howe to tell the Senate what alluminate of soda was.

Mr. HOWE said he would tell if he knew, but he did not know what it was. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on wheat from 20 to 40 cents per bushel. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by increasing the duty on flour, meal, middlings, etc., from 15 to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) moved to amend by increasing the duty on grindstones from 10 per cent. ad valorem to $3 per ton, of thirteen cubic feet. Disagreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) moved to amend by inserting a paragraph putting a duty of 10 cents per bushel on oats. Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on soda ash from ½ to 1½ cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to increase the duty on malt, from 30 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by adding a proviso to the paragraph in relation to railroads, that the law requiring certain railroads to purchase iron exclusively of American manufacture, is suspended for two years. Disagreed to.

At 10·45 Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

Other amendments were offered, but none were acted on. A call for the yeas and nays at 11·40 P. M., showing that there was no quorum present, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), on leave, introduced a bill to conform the rules of practice and pleadings of the United States to the laws of the respective States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House proceeded, as the regular business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the Senate bill passed last session to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs. The bill proposes to establish five inspection districts of Indian affairs, and five boards of inspection, each to consist of three members—one Chief Inspector, to be appointed by the President for four years; one an officer of the Regular army, to be annually detailed by the Secretary of War; and one to be appointed annually by the President from among such persons as may be recommended by the annual meetings or conventions of religious societies of the United States. Each of the inspectors, except the military one, is to reserve $6000 a year in full for services, mileage, and all other expenses, and the military inspector is to receive the same pay, mileage, and allowance when employed in the military service. These boards of inspection are to visit all the Indian tribes within their respective districts at least once in each year, to examine into their condition, etc., with power to suspend for cause any officer or employe of the Indian Department in their respective districts, subject to the approval of the President.

Mr. WINDOM (Minn.) addressed the House in support and explanation of the Senate bill.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) opposed the Senate bill, holding up to ridicule the proposition of combining in each board of inspection a politician, a priest and a warrior. He supposed the duty of the politician would be to wink at the corrupt contracts made with the Indians; of the priest to pray for them, and of the warrior to kill them if they did not behave themselves. (Laughter.)

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) asked Mr. Schenck whether the Military Committee had received any communication on this subject from the Lieutenant-General of the army.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) replied that the committee had received a communication in the shape of a report to General Grant from Colonel Parker, one of his staff, and himself an Indian chief, covering the whole matter.

Mr. HART (N. Y.), a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, spoke against the Senate bill, which he regarded as superficial in its character, and in favor of Mr. Schenck's substitute, which he thought was the best remedy for the evil. He supposed the five churchmen were to be put into these boards of inspection because the five politicians were regarded as subjects of general depravity; but he had heard of such a thing as a church member stealing, and he did not believe that church members would be found entirely incorruptible.

Mr. HIGBY (Cal.) favored the Senate bill, or, if it were not passed, he wished to see the control of Indian affairs pass into the War Department.

Messrs. DONNELLY and CHANLER offered amendments to the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow, in the morning hour.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio), on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending for three months from the close of the present session the time for codifying the laws relating to customs. Passed.

The Speaker presented Executive communications, as follows:—

From the Secretary of War, transmitting papers in the case of Michael McCann's claim for services of the brig *Charles Warner*. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Transmitting General Cram's report of the St. Clair flats, and General Warren's report of surveys of the Upper Mississippi river and its tributaries. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Relative to the condition of affairs in Texas. Referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

From the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, with statements of disbursement of contingent funds. Laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. POMEROY in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Williams' amendment as amended on motion of Mr. Stevens, to strike out the word Rome from the list of places where ministers resident are to be stationed, and to add the proviso that no money shall be paid for the support of the United States Legation at Rome, or for the future expenses of such legation.

Mr. DODGE supported the amendment, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Rome, from the Rev. Dr. Prime, dated January 4, 1867, establishing the fact that the late suppression of Protestant worship at Rome, and declaring that Papal Rome was less tolerant than Pagan Rome had been.

Mr. BANKS, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, suggested that the statements in the letter read had reference to English and not to American matters. The Secretary of State had notified the House that no official information on the subject had been received from the American Minister at Rome.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the Roman Government had no representative here, and that, consequently, the American Government should have no representative there.

Mr. BANKS explained that if Rome sent a Minister here he would be entitled to precedence over the diplomatic corps, a thing to which the people would probably object.

Mr. KASSON remarked that that was simply a matter of etiquette adopted only in Catholic countries.

Mr. BANKS insisted that that was the rule wherever the Papal Government had representatives, and remarked that that was the reason why there was no Roman Ambassador to the principal Protestant countries.

Mr. KASSON interposed the remark that it was on the score of the supremacy of the Church.

Mr. BANKS went on to say that he would not object to omitting the appropriation for representation at Rome, but he would not have the House take that decisive action without official information to base it on.

Mr. STEVENS called attention to the fact that the Rev. Dr. Adams stated that all Presbyterian worship had been prohibited within the walls of Rome.

Mr. BANKS explained that Dr. Adams' language was hypothetical.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that this Government should not have had a representative at Rome for the last ten years. It was a useless expenditure.

Mr. FINCK opposed the amendment, deprecating it as an attack on the Papal Government and on the Roman Catholic people of this country.

Mr. BIDWELL (Cal.) also opposed it on the ground that an embassy was required at Rome to look after the interests of the American travelers and residents there.

Mr. BANKS called attention to the fact that the Roman Government had exhibited an entire willingness to surrender Surratt, one of the assassins of President Lincoln, without any condition whatever, while there was no extradition treaty between the two Governments. Probably no other government would have done so. The Italian Government had declared it would not surrender him except on condition that he should not be subjected to capital punishment.

Mr. HILL opposed the amendment on the ground that it did not appear that any peculiar indignity was offered by the Roman government to American citizens: that they were treated as the subjects of other countries.

Mr. CHANLER regarded the whole movement as one of a religious character, and he therefore condemned it, while at the same time he declared himself in favor of abolishing almost all the missions, and of establishing consulates in their stead.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that the Pope was the only foreign ruler who had formally recognized the Confederacy.

Mr. BANKS said that was a mistake.

Mr. STEVENS inquired what other sovereign had done so.

Mr. BANKS did not mean that any other had done so, but that the Pope had not done so.

Mr. STEVENS inquired whether the Pope had not written to the President of the Confederacy?

Mr. BANKS explained that Jefferson Davis had written to the Pope, introducing some person, and that the Pope had, in reply, addressed Davis by the same title by which Davis had described himself. He thought there was no record showing that the Roman Government had recognized the Confederate Government in any other way.

Mr. GRINNELL inquired whether the Pope had not expressed a sympathy with the Rebel Government?

Mr. BANKS believed not, but that the correspondence would show that the Pope had exercised a desire for peace.

The amendment was modified so as to strike out Rome, and to add a proviso that no money appropriated should be paid for the support of an American legation at Rome after the close of the present fiscal year. The amendment was finally adopted—61 to 48.

Subsequently provision was made for a Consul at Rome.

Mr. CHANLER moved to strike out the clause for salary of the interpreter at Japan, on the precedent just established in regard to Rome. Negatived.

Mr. SCHENCK moved an amendment requiring consuls to be native-born citizens or naturalized citizens of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the clause appropriating $28,070 for expenses of a commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, bounding on Washington Territory. Negatived.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, a proviso was adopted that no further expenditure for that purpose should be authorized.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Oregon) moved a proviso for the abolishment of the missions at New Grenada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Paraguay and the Central American Republics, and for the substitution therefore of consular agencies.

Mr. KASSON made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, as it proposed to change existing law.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and the amendment was not entertained.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill appropriates, among other items, the following:—

For salaries of Ministers	$301,000
For salaries of Secretaries of Legation	50,000
For salaries of Assistant Secretaries of Legation at London and Paris	3,000
For interpretors at China, Turkey and Japan	10,500
Contingent expenses of all the Missions abroad	50,000
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	65,000
Relief of American seamen abroad	200,000
Recognition services of foreign shipmasters and crews	10,000
Stationery, &c.	50,000
Office rent for consulates	15,000
Salaries of Consuls	425,000
Expenses in suppression of African slave trade	17,000
Expenses under act to encourage emigration	20,000
Expenses under Neutrality act	30,000
Expenses in running boundary line of Washington Territory	28,700
Second installment of capitalization Schleti dues	55,584

The Committee of the Whole then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

The aggregate appropriations in the bill are $466,900, comprising the following:—

Pay of officers, instructions, cadets, and musicians, $154,840.

Improvement of building, $40,000.

Removal and enlargement of gas works, $20,000.

Increasing the supply of water, $15,000.

Fire-proof building for public offices, $15,000.

Fire-proof building for chemical laboratory, $25,000.

For stables and forage house, $10,000.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) the two latter items were struck out of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) moved additional sections to allow cadets the rations now received by acting midshipmen of the Naval Academy, commencing with the date of the law authorizing the same, and allowing the Assistant Professor of Spanish the same pay and emoluments allowed to other assistant professors. The first part of the amendment gave rise to considerable opposition and discussion.

Mr. RICE (Mass.), Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, explained that there were no acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy, but simple midshipmen, and that they received $500 a year, and no rations. They were only called acting midshipmen when they were in actual sea service, and then they got a ration, as every other naval officer did.

The amendment was adopted—54 yeas to 41 nays.

The committee then rose and reported to the House the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill and the Military Academy Appropriation bill. They remain over till to-morrow for the action of the House.

Mr. HOOPER (Mass.) tried to have an evening session for general business, but the House declined to agree to that.

On motion of Mr. UPSON (Mich.), the Committee on Printing was instructed to report by what authority the Government advertisement for proposals for paper are published in the Washington *National Republican*.

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) presented a memorial from Messrs. Murphy, McCurdy & Warden, H. A. Swift & Co., H. E. Sibley & Co., Henry Clew & Co., and a large number of other business men in New York, remonstrating against the movements in the impeachment of the President, and urging the necessity of adopting a measure to strengthen public confidence, allay excitement, revive the interests of labor and capital, and promote the peace and prosperity of the country. They deplore the fact that although the war is ended peace is not restored, while the public councils of the nation are disturbed, and instead of friendly discussion and action on great questions of national policy, acrimonious dissension prevails, and harmony seems to have fled from the Capital. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KETCHAM (N. Y.) presented the petition of A. B. Knapp and sixty-three others, of Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, for increased protection on American wool.

(Some papers attribute to Mr. O'Neill the bill introduced to extend the suffrage in the District of Columbia to women. That bill was introduced not by Mr. O'Neill, but by Mr. Noell, of Missouri.)

The House, at a quarter past 4 P. M., adjourned.

Loss of Foreign Mail Bags.

BOSTON, January 30.—The mail bags, containing letters for Prussia, France, and Belgium, were lost off the mail wagon while *en route* to the steamer Asia's wharf to-day, and consequently missed transmission by that steamer. The letters were subsequently found, however, and will be despatched by the next outward bound steamer.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO
9 56m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES H. CLOSSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CLOSSON, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES H. CLOSSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 1224 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSHUA SPERING,
1 29 tuths6t Auditor.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
ROCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY,
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine —
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"Messrs. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 29 tuths3m No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B KIMES & CO,
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 4§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Feits, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 2 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH G CATTELL.
2 25§

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS HALL, 1 BEABY Street

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way-stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·20 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·40 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 5 and 9·05 A. M., and 2·25 P. M., passing Reading at 7·45 and 10·22 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·00 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·00 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 6·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 237 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·20 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington to Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Particular attention has been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 3·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Important to Stockholders of Railroads—The Thirteenth District Contested Election Case—A Committee After the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company—Midwifery or Surgery—Change of Time of Opening Election Polls in Philadelphia—A Sensation Resolution, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, January 30.

The Senate, yesterday afternoon, after a spirited and animated debate, passed the Cowan-Johnson resolutions.

In the House this afternoon we have the Constitutional amendments under consideration. As they have already been so thoroughly discussed, it is probable that they will be disposed of before the adjournment this week.

Mr. Deise, of Clinton, is after some officers of railroad companies, who are engaged in transportation on their own account. It is surmised that he is aiming a blow at Colonel Scott and some other officers, under the plea of protecting the stockholders of railroad companies. The preamble and resolutions were published in your telegraphic report of Legislative doings, and may be of some interest to a number of your readers.

The contested election case of Mr. Michael Mullin, from the Thirteenth District of Philadelphia, is still before the committee. You are aware that Mr. Rener contests the seat on the ground that Mr. Mullin is not an American-born citizen, and that his father was never naturalized. A large number of witnesses have been summoned here from Philadelphia. Several of them testified that they knew the father (who died some four years ago) of Mr. Mullin to be a voter for twenty years. On the other hand, it is alleged that he voted on fraudulent naturalization papers. Last evening the mother of Mr. Mullin testified before the committee that her son was born in Hickory court, in Callowhill street, near Sixth. The committee will probably bring the matter to a close to-night. The friends of Mullin allege that these proceedings were instituted by Mr. James Donnelly, an ex-member, and competitor of Mr. Mullin for nomination last fall.

Mr. Josephs this morning introduced a bill to incorporate the Mission House Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hood, one to increase the rate of interest from six to seven per cent. A similar bill was presented at the last session, and its passage was strongly urged by some of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, who visited Harrisburg for that purpose. But there was "nothing in it" at that time.

Mr. Subers, one for an additional notary public in Philadelphia. You will soon have quite a large army of notaries in your city, if this matter goes on as it has begun.

Mr. Acaire, one to prevent the practice of midwifery or surgery in Philadelphia, without the person so practising has a diploma from some respectable medical college. Any person so offending to be fined one hundred dollars, one-half to go to the informer.

Mr. Sharpless, one that the election polls in Philadelphia shall be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Freeborn, one to allow colored persons to ride in railroad cars, omnibuses, carriages, etc. This bill will not receive a single vote from the Democratic side of the House, and it is a question whether Republicans enough can be found to give it a majority, as the Philadelphia Passenger Railway Companies are strongly represented in the latter body.

There was a lively breeze created in the House this morning by the introduction of the resolution by Dr. Markley, of Montgomery, applauding President Johnson for his recent political course. The Republicans roared with laughter, treating it as a good joke. The Doctor did not seem to relish it as such. After an effort to refer the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, it was voted down.

The snow in the forests, in the mountains, is between three and four feet deep on a level, and the drifts are from twenty to twenty-five feet high.

AJAX.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The grand and beautiful oratorio of *David* will be performed this evening by the Handel and Haydn Musical Society. The solo parts have been placed in good hands. The *prime donne* are Mesdames Mozart, of New York, and Caroline Schimpf, of this city, supported by Messrs. A. R. Taylor, Rudolphsen, and Perring. The chorus is will be well rendered by the Handel and Haydn Society. Those who are fond of sacred music will find this a real treat.

ENGLISH OPERA.—We are pleased to announce that we are soon to have another Italian season of English opera. The popular Richings troupe will shortly appear at the Academy of Music. The company embraces Miss Caroline Richings (Mesdames Edward Seguin (nee Miss Zelda Harrison), Arnold, Peakes, and Messrs. Seguin, Castle, Campbell, Peakes, and others. The operas to be produced are the *Daughter of the Regiment, Maritana, Fra Diavolo, Bohemian Girl, the Doctor of Alcantara*, etc.

NATIONAL HALL.—This evening, Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, a most talented and eloquent colored lady, will lecture before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. She has chosen as her theme "National Salvation," a subject that she will handle with taste and force. The "Black Swan" (Miss Greenfield) will sing, during the evening, several favorite arias and ballads.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The beautiful Irish spectacle called the *Lakes of Killarney* is produced this evening, with new scenery, and a fine cast, including Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and all of the company favorites. *Barney, the Baron* and *Law for Ladies* will also be played.

On Saturday afternoon the usual matinee will be given, and Monday the new play of *The Shamrock* will be produced.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Columbus Reconstructed* will be played for the last time to night, with Brougham in the title role. *Playing with Fire* will also be present d with the author in the elegant part of "Dr. Savage."

To-morrow (Friday) Mr. Brougham takes his farewell benefit

On Thursday evening, February 7, Mr. Owen Fawcett has his annual benefit.

On Friday evening, February 8 benefit of Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager of the Walnut. A great entertainment will be offered Tickets may be obtained at the box office.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The beautiful pantomime of *Jack and Gill*, as played by the two Foxes, is still very attractive.

To-morrow (Friday) evening, "Jackadaw Jaculation" takes a benefit, when he expects to see all of his young friends.

On Saturday a Matinee will be given.

On Monday next, Mrs. Wallace's new comedietta, called *The Wager*, will be produced.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This is the last week of the dramatic season. Miss Mollie Williams and Mr. Felix A. Vincent appear every night in the new and startling play called the *Female Detective*. Miss Mollie also appears as "Fanny Gribbles," in *An Object of Interest*.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. Kennedy and daughter appear again to-morrow (Friday) evening at the Assembly Buildings and on Saturday afternoon.

CARNCROSS & FIXEY are playing their new and popular burlesques of *Madame Parepa*, the *Long Strike*, and the *Spectres' Frolic*, every evening to crowded houses.

How London Ate at Christmas.

The following are the statistics of the amount of eatables and drinkables delivered at the London station of the Great Eastern Railway, from the 18th to the 25th of December, 1866:—Oxen, 826; sheep, 5454; calves, 6; pigs, 205; sucking pigs, 780; turkeys, 17,499; geese, 16,100; ducks, 4050; hares and pheasants, 2441; flour, 14,693 sacks; deer, 9700 kilderkins, hogsheads, and barrels; oranges, 750 boxes; dried fruit, 394 barrels; dried fruit, 1460 boxes; nuts, 364 bags; oysters, 2540 barrels; oysters in bags, 38 tons; potatoes, 9884 sacks; meat, packed in hampers, 394 tons; poultry, packed, 350 tons; fish, packed, 576 tons; milk, 103,412 quarts.

OBITUARY.

Hon. David Ritchie.

Hon. David Ritchie, of Pittsburg, Pa., who died on Thursday last, was born at Canonsburg in 1812; was admitted to the bar in 1835, and subsequently pursued his studies in and received an honorary degree from the University of Heidelberg, in Germany. In the fall of 1852 he was elected a member of Congress, and thereafter served with credit in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congresses. Governor Curtin appointed him to a responsible Judgeship, and since that time, both as judge and lawyer, he has been held in high regard.

Emily McTavish.

A lady died in Baltimore on Saturday who merits more than a mere record of her demise. Mrs. Emily McTavish was the daughter of Richard Caton, and granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and whose bold caligraphy has often been remarked. Mrs. McTavish was a sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley, of the Duchess of Leeds, and of Lady Stafford. The Duchess of Leeds is still living. Mr. McTavish was long British Consul at Baltimore, and their son married a daughter of General Scott. Mrs. McTavish was distinguished for her benevolence, which was principally distinguished in Catholic charities. She was seventy-four years of age, and her position can never be reoccupied. It is rare that an American obituary should cause mourning in so many noble families abroad.

Ingres, the French Painter.

In the death of Ingres, briefly announced by telegraph as having taken place in Paris on the 14th instant, in consequence of a slight cold, French art sees the close of an important era. The last representative of the classical school, the school of David and Le Brun, dying at the age of eighty-six, fought bravely almost to the very last in the cause of his favorite theories, and has left France filled with pictures which, while they prove his industry, his skill, his learning, prove also how little all these avail when the inspiration of genius is wanting. We read over the long list of his subjects—from the boyish effort, painted in his nineteenth year, which gained the grand prize of the Academy, "The arrival at the tent of Achilles of the Ambassador sent by Agamemnon," to those which occupied his thought and care in the last years of his long and honorable life. "The Birth of Venus Anadyomene," "Jesus Disputing with the Doctors," "Racine in his Court Dress," "Joan of Arc at the Coronation of Charles VII," and we see that he belonged to that school of painters who believe that Art is merely a method, a field for the display of skill, and not a means of expressing what is deepest, highest, sincerest in their own life. We do not find that he ever painted a picture which could interest a human being aspiring, loving, mourning; his appeal is only to the student and the connoisseur. So difficult did he find it to win the hearts of his countrymen, that he remained in Italy from 1816 to 1842, painting pictures which were as much admired in the land of his adoption as they were coldly received at home. To the Italians, no doubt, they seemed to reflect the glories of an age gone by; and amid the pale and feeble works of their own artists, the productions of the Frenchman may well have seemed to promise a resurrection of the art of Raphael and his school. And in spite of his great ability, which showed itself in his drawing, his composition, and the clearness with which his subject was stated, he never to the last succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of the French. Judges of painting admired his technical qualities, and a certain weight of reputation received the due meed of respect, but he was never the object of an enthusiastic homage such was awarded to Delaroche or even Scheffer. In truth, he had outlived his age, and had as little sympathy with the French of to-day as they with him. He had no faith in the theories of modern art, and no confidence in its hold upon the world, but he did not perceive that its chances for remembrance are in its recognition of a higher motive, and its appeal to a more universal sentiment than his art would admit or recognize. He believed that art was not a means of expression, not a scroll for thoughts, but a material perfection of lines and forms. We cannot decide this point. It is a question that divides the world, and no doubt it has strong arguments to defend it. But which the art its believers produce is one that the world of men care but little for, and that appeals to a small and exclusive circle. Ingres knew this, and accepted the condition. He worked in high-thoughted steadiness of purpose, without haste and without rest, and with a sincerity too deep to permit that he should ever swerve from the path that he had chosen, to try experiments in this or the other field.

Ingres stood for a school, for an idea, and in France no man can stand sixty years for an idea without his meed of honor. In the Great Exhibition of 1855 Ingres, by command, collected all his principal works from France and Italy, and placed them in a room allotted to them alone. In such a place of light the public of the world had the opportunity of seeing the results of fifty years of labor in the field of art, and to judge for themselves the merits of a man who had been the subject of as fierce a warfare as ever raged perhaps in modern times about the works of an artist. He received from the jury one of the great medals of honor—the other being given to his rival Delacroix, the founder and leader of the romantic school, the direct antipodes of his own.

One of his last works is his best, and perhaps will make his name known by its pure and delicate beauty, where it otherwise would scarcely have penetrated. This is "La Source," painted in 1861, when he was eighty years old. It was in the great exhibition at Brompton, in 1862, and excited more interest and admiration, perhaps, than any one picture in that rich and varied collection.

Ingres was made Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1841, Commander in 1845, and Grand Officer in 1855. He was raised to the dignity of Senator in 1862, and at the same time named member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction.

Brevity.

The Boston *Advertiser* suggests, in the case of the correspondence between the young men, Alfred and James, that condensation would have been much cheaper at the present cable rates. For instance:—

"MR. BENNETT TO PRINCE ALFRED.

"Off Cowes, December 31, 1867.—Your Royal Highness:—I'm going to give you my yacht. My regards to your mother and the royal family. Yours, J. G. BENNETT, Jr."

"PRINCE ALFRED TO MR. BENNETT.

"Dear Sir:—I must decline with thanks. This establishment does not advertise in the New York *Herald*. ALFRED."

The Queen's Good Manners.

A peer, when dining with Queen Victoria, was challenged by a royal duchess to take wine with her. He politely thanked her, but declined the compliment, stating that he never took wine. The duchess immediately turned to the Queen, and jocularly said:—"Please your Majesty, here is Lord ——, who declines to take wine at your Majesty's table." Every eye was turned to the Queen, and not a little curiosity was evinced as to the manner in which the abstainer would be dealt with. With a smiling and graceful expression the Queen replied:—"There is no compulsion at my table." The story is communicated to a newspaper by one of the guests.

American Poultry in England.

An English paper says:—"During the last few weeks, several ships arriving at Liverpool from the United States have brought over as portions of their cargoes barrels containing turkeys, geese, and other birds, sufficiently pickled to enable them to reach the 'old country' in edible condition."

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